

E

663

I29

Copy 2

FT MEADE
GenColl

Pt. 4

PART FOUR.

PRICE THREE DOLLARS.

ILLUSTRATED AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY



ISSUED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
D. I. NELKE.

NEW YORK
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.
CHICAGO

ILLUSTRATED

American Biography

CONTAINING

Memoirs, and Engravings and Etchings

OF

Representative Americans

Issued under the direction

of

D. I. NELKE



THE LEWIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

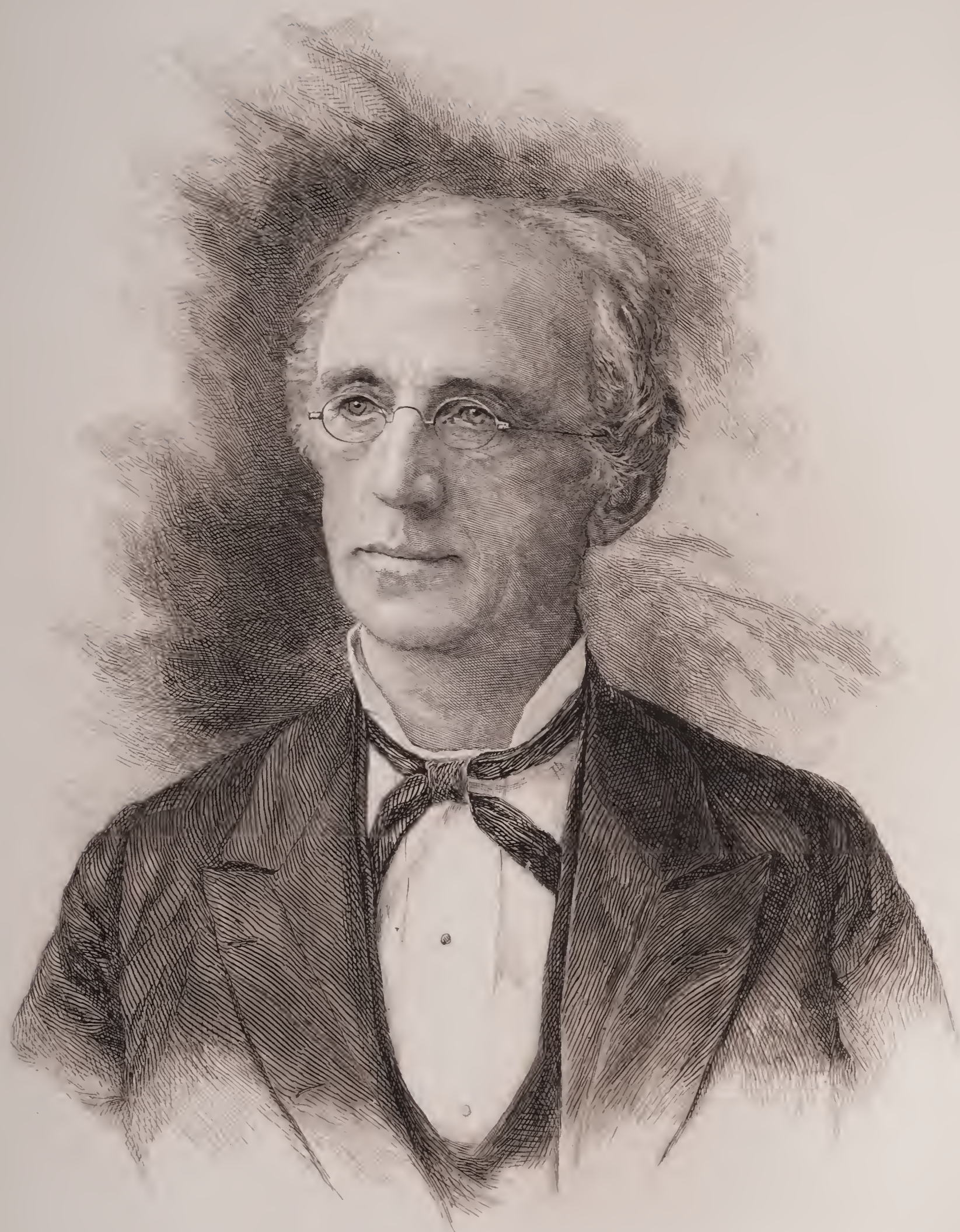
CHICAGO

56968-B²²

7-18-95

COPYRIGHT
1895.
BY
THE LEWIS PUBLISHING CO.,
NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

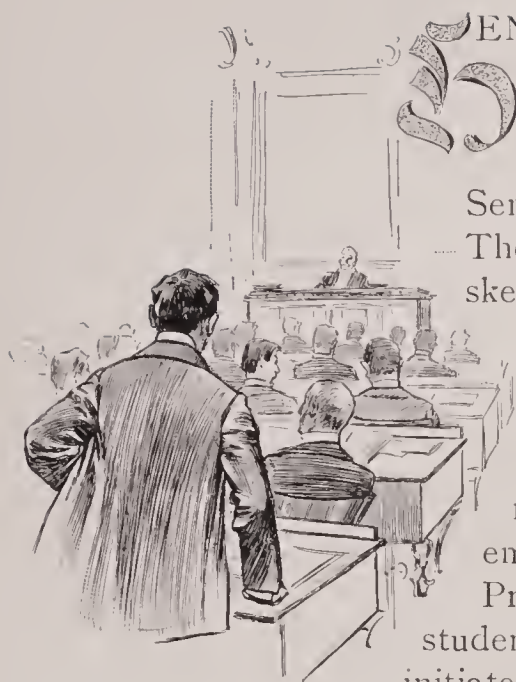
1895



W B Rye

HENRY B. PAYNE,

CLEVELAND, OHIO.



HENRY B. PAYNE was born in Hamilton, Madison county, New York, November 30, 1810. His father, Elisha Payne, was a native of Connecticut, and left Lebanon, in that state, in 1795, settling in Hamilton, where he was instrumental in founding the Hamilton Theological Seminary. He was a man of pure personal character and public spirit. The Payne family is of English origin. The mother of the subject of this sketch bore the maiden name of Esther Douglas, and she was of Scottish ancestry, being a descendant from the noted Scotch family of that name.

After a thorough preliminary course of study, Henry B. Payne entered Hamilton College, where he graduated at the age of twenty-two years, distinguished for mathematical and classical attainments. He immediately began the study of law in the office of John C. Spencer, an eminent lawyer of Canandaigua and subsequently secretary of war in President Tyler's cabinet. Stephen A. Douglas was at the same time a student in the office of a rival law firm, and then and there Payne and Douglas initiated a personal and political friendship of a life-time duration. In 1833 westward was the course of empire for the young man of education and high spirit, even as it is now, and the two young lawyers emigrated to Cleveland, Ohio, then a thriving village of about three thousand people. Douglas had preceded Payne by some months, and when the latter arrived he found the future senator of Illinois sick nigh unto death. His first mission was to nurse his friend back to health or to close his eyes in death. For three weeks he never left the side of Douglas, and when the latter recovered he announced his intention of going farther west. Mr. Payne, while regretting the separation, aided him financially in making the journey, and three years later was gratified to hear of Douglas as prosecuting attorney of Sangamon county, Illinois.

Mr. Payne, sagaciously prophesying the bright future of the then handsome village, adopted Cleveland for his permanent abode, and after a student year in the office of Sherlock J. Andrews, then the foremost advocate of northern Ohio, he was admitted to the bar. The following year he entered into professional association with the late Judge Hiram V. Willson, and the legal firm of Payne & Willson, starting under favorable auspices, in a few years found their office doing the leading business of the state.

The professional life of Mr. Payne was comparatively short, embracing only about twelve years, as he was compelled, in 1846, in the midst of overwhelming business, to retire from practice, by reason of physical debility arising principally from hemorrhage of the lungs, the result of crushing mental and physical labor. After the lapse of fifty years but few of his contemporaries remain who knew him at the bar. If, however, the legends which have come down the decades from the lips of eminent veterans of the profession may be relied upon as authentic history, they bear testimony to his legal accomplishments and great forensic ability, even from his first appearance. His characteristics were quickness of perception, a seemingly intuitive knowledge of the principles involved in any case, a wonderful comprehension of testimony and a remarkable power of assimilation. As an advocate he possessed rare and peculiar gifts. He did not, however, trust alone to his inherent powers. Being an alert and industrious student, he thoroughly prepared every case, and thus doubly armed he was a formidable opponent.

In 1836, upon the organization of the government of the city of Cleveland under a municipal charter, he was appointed the first of that long list of legal advisers who have borne the title of city attorney or solicitor. The same year he married Miss Mary Perry, the accomplished and only daughter of Nathan Perry, a worthy merchant of the pioneer epoch in northern Ohio. In commemoration of the happy event and the life-long domestic companionship, he recently, after the lapse of nearly sixty years, erected on Superior street that monumental and beautiful structure appropriately christened the Perry-Payne building.

After his retirement from the bar and the restoration of his health, he was not inactive; he not only devoted himself to his extensive private affairs, but such was the public confidence in his financial abilities and personal integrity that his services were almost constantly demanded, either in the council, to aid in restoring or sustaining municipal credit, or in the reconstruction of its various departments—always a gratuitous service.

Mr. Payne was an early and leading spirit in railroad enterprises in Ohio. In 1849, associated with John W. Allen, Richard Hilliard and John M. Woolsey, he inaugurated measures for the construction of the Cleveland & Columbus Railroad, and mainly to Henry B. Payne, Richard Hilliard and Alfred Kelley the success of the great enterprise was due. The road was completed in 1851, and Mr. Payne was elected its president, which office he resigned in 1854. In the succeeding year he became a director of the Cleveland, Painesville & Ashtabula Railroad (subsequently merged into the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern system). These and other enterprises and industries with which his name has been associated as subscriber and promoter have largely contributed to advance the little village of his adoption, in 1833, to a city of over three hundred thousand population in the year 1896. In 1855 he served as a member of the first board of water-works commissioners, under whose auspices that great and indispensable water system was planned and executed in behalf of the city. In 1862 he became president of the board of sinking-fund commissioners, which incumbency he has ever since retained. The city takes pride in the management of its sinking fund, which has in thirty years, in the hands of able and honest commissioners, been augmented from three hundred and sixty thousand dollars to three million dollars, with a nominal expense of only a few hundred dollars for clerical service,—an unprecedented example of the excellent management of a public financial trust.

In 1848 Mr. Payne was a presidential elector on the Cass ticket. In 1851 he was elected state senator, serving two years, with such ability as to win universal recognition in the state as a parliamentary leader and a statesman. The first notable appreciation of the public talents of Mr. Payne, and his party's devotion to him in that legislature, are recorded in the twenty-six balloting for United States senator—his party remained true to him in every ballot, while their opponents, the Whigs, matched him in turn with many of their ablest men,—Ewing, Corwin, Andrews and several others,—the balance of power being held by some few free-soil members. The ultimate result was the election of Benjamin F. Wade by one majority.

The stirring event in the state in 1857 was the nomination of Mr. Payne, by the Democratic party, for governor. The conclusion of his brilliant and captivating speech, accepting the nomination, was alike gallant, inspiring and characteristic, when he said: "In the battle in which we are engaged I ask no Democrat to go where I am not first found bearing the standard which you have placed in my hands." He made a canvass so remarkable for its spirit, aggressiveness and brilliancy that, although his party had but recently been in a minority of eighty thousand, he came within a few hundred votes of defeating Governor Chase for his second term. The official count alone determined the result.

Mr. Payne was a delegate to the Democratic national convention, held at Cincinnati in 1856, which nominated Buchanan for president; and was delegate at large to the convention at Charleston in 1860, and reported from the committee the minority resolutions which were adopted by the convention. He was selected by Senator Douglas to reply to the attacks of Yancey and Toombs in that convention. The speech made by Mr. Payne in the Charleston convention was remarkable for its perspicuity, brilliancy and power,—condemning incipient secession and uttering prophetic warnings to the south if they persisted in severing their connection with the Union. The speech gave him a national reputation, winning for him the gratitude of the northern delegates and commanding the respect of the southern members.

In 1872 the Democratic state convention, held at Cleveland, selected him as delegate at large to the convention which nominated Horace Greeley. He was made chairman of the Ohio delegation, and upon his return entered with his accustomed zeal and spirit into the campaign. In 1874 he accepted the Democratic nomination as member of congress from the Cleveland district, which had always given a large Republican majority, and was accorded a magnificent support at the polls, being

elected by a majority of nearly two thousand five hundred. It was at a time when there was expressed, justly or unjustly, much public indignation touching financial scandals in congressional and official service, and in his speech accepting the nomination he was moved to say: "If elected, and my life is spared to serve out the term, I promise to come back with hand and heart as undefiled and clean as when I left you." It need not be said that he kept the faith. He at once took high rank in congress, and was appointed a member of the important committee on banking and currency. This represented his appropriate field of labor, and his propositions, explanations and arguments in committee commanded the profoundest consideration. The financial bill known as the Payne compromise was doubtless the master work of his congressional life. The resumption act had recently passed, and all the western Democrats had been elected with the understanding that it should be repealed. The eastern Democrats were in favor of cast-iron resumption. The bitterest feeling sprang up between the two factions, and a split upon the currency question seemed imminent. Mr. Payne had always been faithful to his convictions as a Democrat, but "soft" money was not a portion of his creed. The extreme "Hards" wanted to abolish paper currency; the extreme "Softs" wanted to wipe out the banks. There were some forty propositions pending. Mr. Payne then presented his plan. He proposed to retain both the banks and their currency and the greenbacks, but was in favor of the government making the paper money as good as gold. He proposed that the banks and the government should bear the burden of resumption by returning twenty per cent. of the paper each had in circulation, thus reducing the volume of the paper and paving the way for a natural resumption. His plan met with decided opposition from both factions, but he calmly reasoned with his opponents until he made many converts among thinking men, both statesmen and bankers. The Payne plan was adopted by a Democratic caucus, after nearly three months of discussion, and was reported to the house by Mr. Payne. Senator Bayard gracefully yielded to Mr. Payne's views, saying to him: "I have made a careful examination of your proposition, and find there is no principle of sacrifice in it. It is an adjustment of sound financial principles to a strained condition of affairs." Mr. Seligman, the eminent New York banker, said: "The principles of Payne's compromise, if enacted into law, would prove a solution of our complicated system, and give us a safer currency than England. It made no war on our banks, but it recognized them as a safe medium for handling the currency and increasing and decreasing the volume of currency according to the needs of trade, and removed it from the domain of politicians, too many of whom knew but little about the financial affairs of the country."

Mr. Payne was chairman of the house conference committee on the electoral vote, a strong advocate of the electoral-commission bill and a member of the commission itself. His record through all that exciting period was creditable to him in the highest degree, both as a representative Democrat and a statesman.

From the disruption of the Charleston convention Mr. Payne was conscious that an attempt would be made to separate the states, and it was in his first public utterance thereafter, and before the first act of secession, that he replied to the hostile sentiments expressed by a southern gentleman by declaring that the Union had a mortgage on every dollar that he owned for its preservation. In the gloomy days of 1862 he united with other citizens in a guaranty to the county treasurer against loss by advancing fifty thousand dollars for military purposes, trusting to a future legislature to sanction such advances. During the reverses of the Union army, early in the war, when the president called for five hundred thousand volunteers, Governor Tod appealed to him for his influence in aiding to meet that call. He responded with alacrity, stumping the state, encouraging enlistments, raising funds and preaching the salvation of the Union.

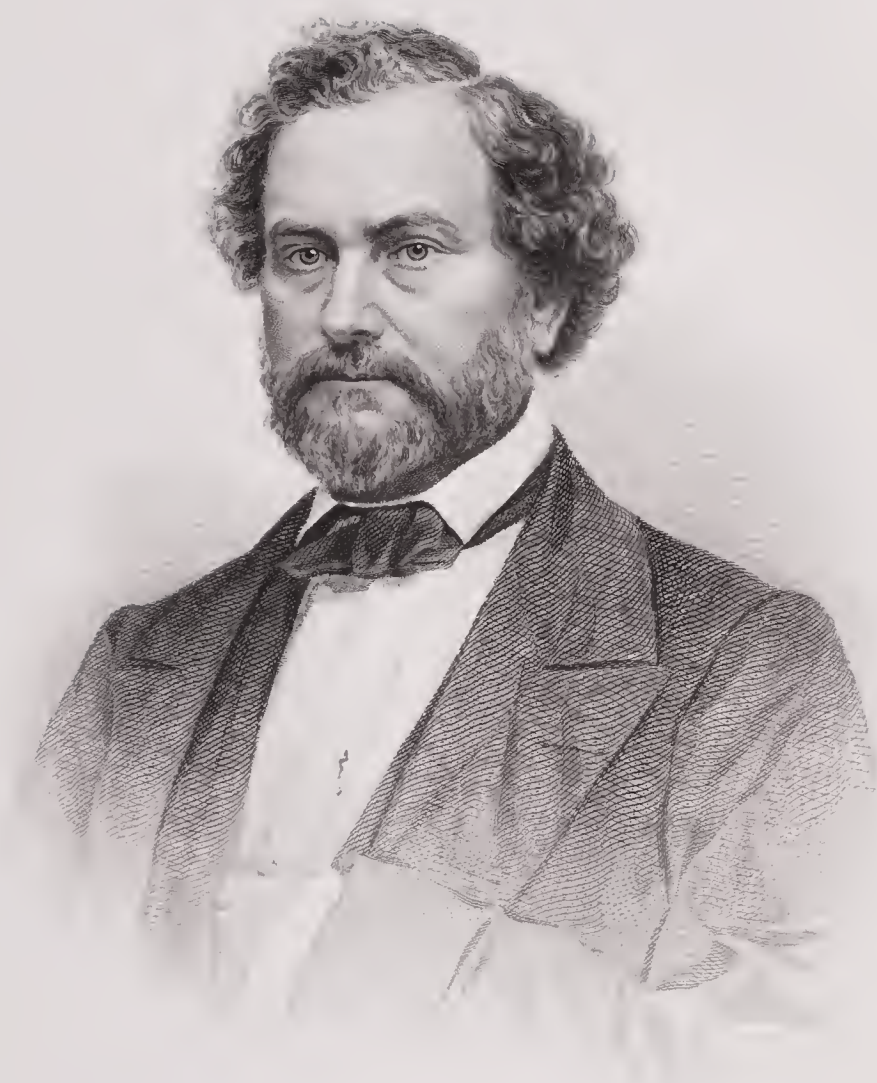
Before the national Democratic convention, held in Cincinnati in 1880, Mr. Payne's name was presented in connection with the presidential candidacy. Ohio had instructed her delegates to vote for Thurman, which they felt obliged to do unless released by him. Although Mr. Payne did not receive a single vote from his state, he was, nevertheless, the third highest in the list on the first ballot, which gave Hancock one hundred and seventy-one, Bayard one hundred and fifty-three, and Payne eighty-one, the remaining seven hundred and thirty-eight being widely scattered. At this juncture if Mr. Payne could have received the Ohio vote, to which, as her leading candidate, he seemed fairly entitled, he could have been nominated, but the delegation being unable to secure release from their instructions, Mr. Payne promptly requested the withdrawal of his own name.

In the year 1885 Mr. Payne was elected United States senator for the term of six years, ending in 1892, and it is a notable circumstance that he was the first Democrat ever elected to the senate from the northern half of the Buckeye state. It was an unsought and gratuitous gift of the legislature and of that party of which he had been for a lifetime recognized as one of the most

brilliant leaders. It is gratifying to note this preferment, which proved a graceful climax to a noble, fruitful and honorable life.

Mr. Payne's family relations have been most fortunate and happy. His wife, a few years his junior, died in 1895. They became the parents of five children, but death has thrice invaded the family circle,—first to summon the youngest and then the eldest son and finally to call to eternal rest the daughter, Mrs. W. C. Whitney, of New York. The surviving children are Colonel Oliver H. Payne, of New York, and Mrs. Mary Payne Bingham, of Cleveland.

[Since the preparation of the foregoing review its distinguished subject has been called upon to obey the inexorable summons of death, passing away on Wednesday morning, September 9, 1896, at his home, No. 595 Euclid avenue, Cleveland. He had, a few days previously, suffered from a stroke of paralysis, and though his vitality was great, his advanced age rendered it impossible for him to rally from the attack, and the veteran statesman and noble man passed peacefully away, in the fullness of years and of well earned honors.]

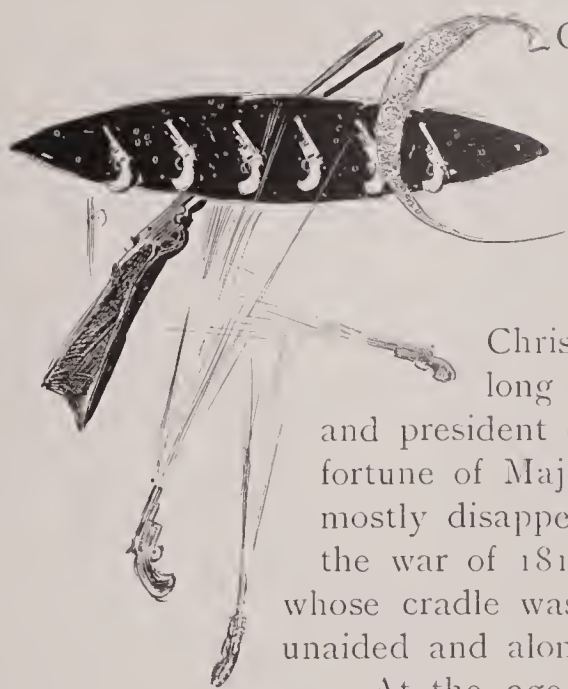


*From the original portrait
H. C. C.*

SAMUEL COLT,

HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

By P. H. WOODWARD.



COLONEL SAMUEL COLT may be said to not only have started the enterprise, but also to have introduced the methods that have given Hartford a unique position for excellence of manufactures. More than thirty years after his death the methods pursued by him, and transmitted through the industrial leaders whom he trained, continue dominant in the large establishments of that city.

Born at Hartford, on the 19th of July, 1814, he was the third son of Christopher Colt, and, on the maternal side, the grandson of John Caldwell, long one of the most prosperous and public-spirited merchants of the city, and president of the Hartford Bank from its organization, in 1792, until 1819. The fortune of Major Caldwell, largely impaired by the depredations of French privateers, mostly disappeared during the grievous depression which came in New England with the war of 1812. His sons-in-law were involved in similar disasters, so that the lad whose cradle was rocked amid affluence was forced to enter upon the struggle of life unaided and alone.

At the age of ten he was sent to his father's factory at Ware, Massachusetts, and later to a boarding school at Amherst, but, longing for activity in a broader field, in July, 1827, he shipped before the mast for Calcutta, making on the voyage a model prophetic of the revolver. After his return he went back to the mill at Ware, where, under the tuition of William T. Smith, of the dyeing and bleaching department, he learned many facts of chemistry and became quite an adept in the practical parts of the science. With the knowledge and dexterity thus acquired, at the age of eighteen, alone he tried the world a second time, now as a lecturer upon nitrous-oxide gas. The tours of "Doctor Coult," extending from Canada to the gulf of Mexico, and continued at intervals nearly three years, provided the means for the slow development of his invention. At an age when most boys are still in school he had visited the antipodes, delighted large audiences from the platform and thought out devices which have since revolutionized the use of firearms. In the years 1835 and 1836, respectively, he obtained patents in Great Britain and the United States for a rotating cylinder containing several chambers to be discharged through a single barrel.



ARMSMEAR, HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

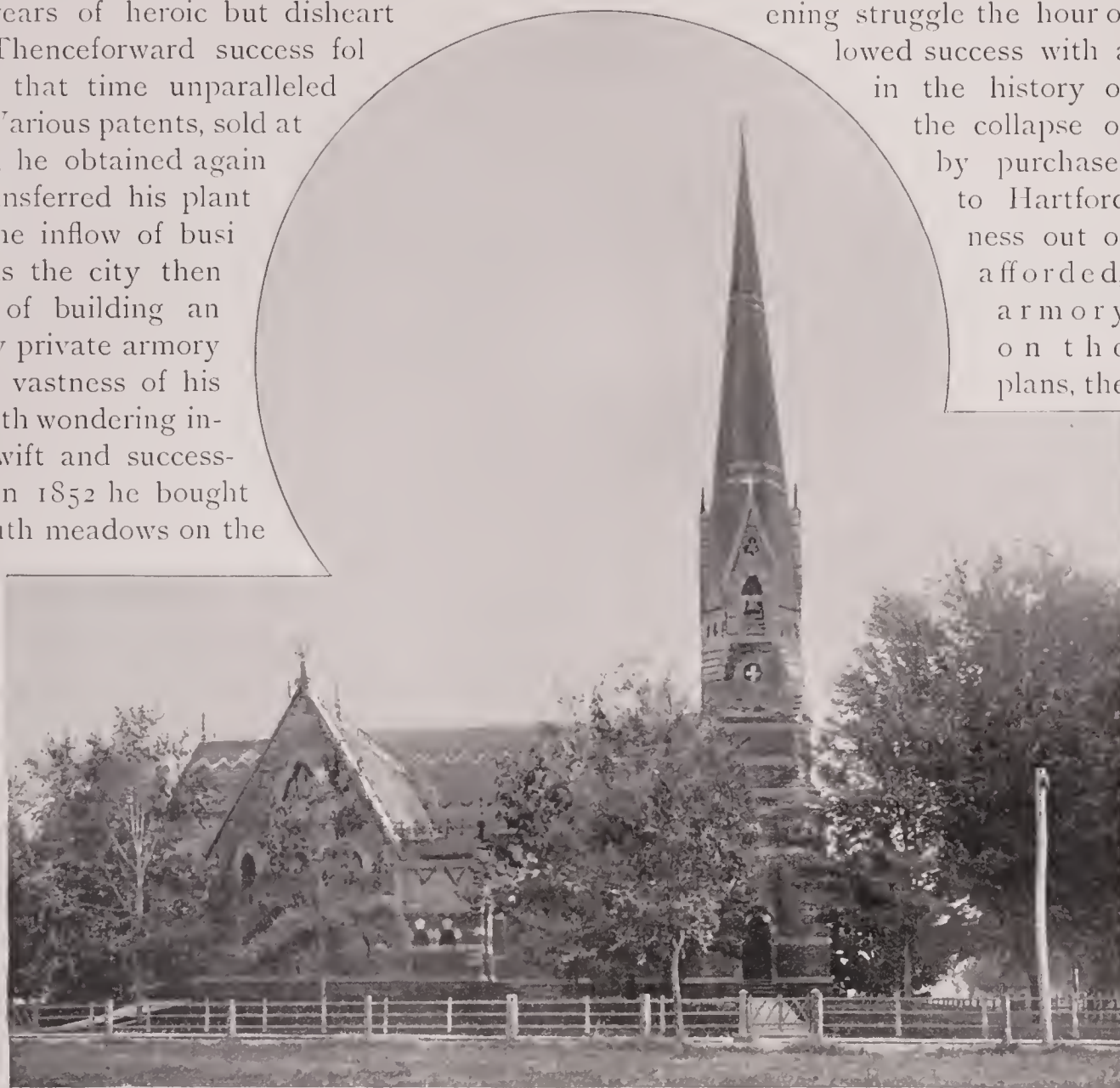
In the year 1836 the Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, with a nominal capital of three hundred thousand dollars, about one-half of which was paid in, was formed at Paterson, New Jersey, to make the revolver. With traditional dislike for innovation, two boards of United States Army officers reported against the weapon. During the Seminole war Colonel Colt passed the winter of 1837-8 in the swamps of Florida, making valuable friends among the officers in command and proving in service the utility of the pistol. Already many had fallen into the hands of Texan rangers and had aided conspicuously in winning Texas independence. Although in 1840 an able board of army officers, aided by the light of experience, reported unanimously in favor of Colonel Colt's inventions, the Paterson company failed in 1842, so that their manufacture seemed to be indefinitely suspended.

In 1847, at the instance of General Taylor, one thousand of the pistols were ordered by the government for service in the Mexican war. The market was bare, but Colonel Colt, from new models embodying many improvements, filled the contract by extemporizing a shop at Whitneyville, Connecticut. After years of heroic but disheartening struggle the hour of triumph had come. Thenceforward success followed success with a rapidity and rush at that time unparalleled in the history of American enterprise. Various patents, sold at the Paterson company, he obtained again by purchase.

Colonel Colt transferred his plant in 1848. Driven by the inflow of business out of such narrow quarters as the city then he conceived the idea of building an armory that should surpass any private armory on the planet. Dazed by the vastness of his general public gaze with wondering incredulity upon their swift and successful accomplishment. In 1852 he bought a large tract in the south meadows on the banks of the Connecticut river, within the city limits, and enclosed it with a dyke about one and three-quarters miles in length, sloping upward from a base of one hundred feet to a driveway of forty feet on the summit, and raised thirty-two feet above low-water mark. The walls were both protected and adorned by an abundant growth of willows. The severest freshets have left the property unharmed. The armory itself was begun in 1854, and was finished in the succeeding year.

Meanwhile Colonel Colt hovered between Europe and America, everywhere honored. On his journeys business and pleasure were happily combined. While his genius and kingly presence commanded personal homage, the product of his armory, having become indispensable, exacted tribute not only from the most powerful empires, but from lonely frontiers and the remotest outposts of civilization. As finished, the armory consists of two parallel buildings, each four stories, and five hundred feet long, connected at the center by a building which is also five hundred feet in length,—the whole resembling in form the capital letter H.

Of the enduring influence upon the community of Colonel Colt's methods the publication entitled "Hartford in 1889" says: "Under the management of Colonel Colt, aided by the able men whom he gathered around him, the establishment advanced, in an incredibly short period, to a foremost rank among the leading houses of the world. The position was won not more by the great value of Colonel Colt's invention than by the excellence of workmanship that extended to every detail of construction, and the severity of judgment that could tolerate no remediable imperfection in the mechanism of the weapon or in the machinery by which it was made. Several of the most important



CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.



Caldwell A. Holt.

industries of Hartford were organized by colonists from the armory, who brought to new lines of effort the same determination to produce the best results by the most effective means. The leaven of the old lump pervades the new. Could one trace downward and outward the hidden and intricate streams of influence, he would find that the lessons inculcated in the armory a generation ago, and since taught by its graduates, have been largely instrumental in stimulating other manufacturers here to set up similar standards, and in winning for Hartford a world-wide reputation for the excellence of its manufactured goods. The armory became a genuine training school in applied mechanics, where absolute excellence, even if beyond human reach, was the only recognized standard."

After the Mexican war orders came in ceaseless and swelling streams. Meanwhile the process of simplification and improvement kept pace with the demand. Machinery for the work was both invented and made on the premises. From this department several foreign armories were largely equipped.

In boyhood Colonel Colt began to experiment with submarine explosives, and was, perhaps, the first person to realize adequately the possibilities of the torpedo for harbor defense. In the presence of the highest officials of the nation he blew up ships in motion, by batteries concealed beneath the surface, sending the electric spark from stations miles away. He eloquently urged the government to adopt the system, but his conceptions were so far ahead of the age that years must

pass before their utility could be recognized. He was also the first to devise and lay an insulated submarine electric cable, having thus, in 1843, successfully connected New York city with stations on Fire and Coney islands.



SCENE AT ARMSMEAR.

Colonel Colt married, at Middletown, Connecticut, June 5, 1856, Miss Elizabeth H. Jarvis, the eldest daughter of Rev. William Jarvis, and a lady of rare gifts and graces. On the 7th of the same month the bridal party sailed for Liverpool, and proceeded thence to St. Petersburg, where they witnessed the coronation of the Emperor Alexander and took part in subsequent fêtes. In February, 1857, they moved into the elegant home, Armsmear, which Colonel Colt had built on a spacious

plateau overlooking the armory and the valley of the Connecticut. Here amid domestic joys he found blissful relief from the exactions of a business that now encircled the globe. Here two sons and two daughters were born to them, and here entered the angel of death to claim three of the number. The spirit that had conquered uncounted obstacles in the battle of life was well nigh broken by these bereavements.

With vast resources at command, and inspired by almost unerring foresight, Colonel Colt had in mind colossal schemes that, had time been given, might have dwarfed his previous accomplishments. Among them was an addition to the armory of a plant for the manufacture of cannon on a large scale. But the time was not given. On the 10th of January, 1862, he passed away, in the meridian of his powers. At the funeral fifteen hundred workmen from the armory, with tearful eyes, lined the pathway to the grave. The city and the nation mourned.

Colonel Colt had all the attributes of a born leader. He was an excellent judge of character, and though a stern disciplinarian, by kindness, fairness and generosity bound to himself by "hooks of steel" his assistants and employes. Those who knew him best loved him most. The Church of the Good Shepherd, a beautiful edifice built by Mrs. Colt within the enclosure of the dyke, is one of many memorials consecrated by affection to his memory. She has managed the affairs of the great estate with a wisdom that has preserved its integrity, with a benevolence that, through organized charity and private channels, has carried comfort to many homes, and with a profusion of refined hospitality that has imparted a richer coloring to the social development of the city. It can be truly said of her that the influence conferred by large wealth and exceptional talents has been uniformly exerted to promote the happiness and welfare of others.

But one child, Caldwell Hart Colt, survived the period of infancy. Born November 24, 1858, he was educated largely under the direction of private tutors, though he attended for a time St. Paul's Preparatory School, at Concord, New Hampshire, and the Sheffield Scientific School, at New Haven. He early manifested a great fondness for the sea, becoming an accomplished sailor. In 1881 he bought the *Dauntless*. In her he cruised in many waters and took part in many famous races. Brave and generous, and zealous in efforts to build up the yachting interests of America, he

was beloved by a wide circle of friends. At the time of his death, which occurred in Florida, January 21, 1894, he was commodore of the Larchmont Yacht Club, and was an ex-vice-commodore of the New York Yacht Club. Extracts from the resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the first named club show the high esteem in which he was held by his associates:

"It is no exaggeration to say that Caldwell H. Colt was the typical yachtsman of his day, and that no man in this country or abroad has earned a higher place in the annals of the sport to which we are devoted. He has carried his flag with credit to himself and honor to his country in many seas. He was master of his own vessel, and never feared to face danger, never hesitated to embark in a race. On the placid waters of Long Island sound, amid the turbulent waves of mid-Atlantic, and in foreign seas he was equally at home, and was ever a thorough seaman, a gallant yachtsman and a true sportsman. He never declined a contest because success seemed doubtful, and he never stooped to take an unfair advantage of an adversary. In the private relations of life his loss will be felt and deplored by many men in many countries. He had traveled widely; and wherever he had gone he never failed to win devoted and admiring friends. Always courteous, always generous, always mindful of the comfort and pleasure of others, it is not strange that he earned and kept the affectionate regard of all with whom he came in contact. It can be truly said of him that to know him was to love him, and that the longer and better he was known the more he was beloved. The Larchmont Club honored itself when he was elected commodore, and to him is due no small part of its present prosperity. We have lost a friend, but his memory will not grow dim, and his example will survive to remind us constantly what a thorough yachtsman ought to be."

As a companion to the Church of the Good Shepherd, Mrs. Elizabeth H. Colt has erected near by, for a lasting memorial of her son, an edifice designed to further the physical, mental, moral and spiritual well-being of members of the parish, and of all others who may choose to avail themselves of its privileges. Mr. Potter, architect of the church, was recalled to prepare the plans. Into the design he has thrown the freshness and ideality characteristic of his work. The structure is one hundred and twenty-four by sixty feet, and sixty-four feet to the roof-ridge. On the ground floor are bowling alleys, billiard tables and arrangements for other games, stallage for bicycles and



A VISTA AT ARMSMEAR.

conversation rooms for both sexes. On the floor next above are separate rooms for the library and for reading, for a sewing and cooking school, for the Dorcas Society, for committee meetings and for assembly. The uppermost floor affords a large hall for lectures and concerts and for dramatic and other entertainments. Opening into it is a study for the rector and a class room that can be used as a stage. On one side of the hall is a tribune, containing memorial inscriptions and a full-length portrait of Commodore Colt, painted by Eastman Johnson. On a mezzanine story provision is made for the storage of seats, scenery, etc. Every floor is supplied with dressing rooms for both sexes. It is built of Portland freestone, trimmed with Ohio freestone. It was the original plan of the architect to ex-

clude wood wholly from the construction, and this has been to a large degree accomplished.

The stone carvings show the foliage of the principal trees indigenous to the state of Connecticut, flowers found in the grounds of Armsmead and in the meadows around the building, contrasted with shells and emblems of the sea. The stone corbels are carved in the form of prows of vessels of state, war, commerce and pleasure. The iron roof is mounted by a spirelet, rising forty-eight feet above the roof and terminated by a cross which at night can be illuminated by electricity.

The Church of the Good Shepherd, one of the most stately, ornate and beautiful of sacred edifices, together with this second and equally impressive parish building, must ever stand representative of the devoted affection of the wife and mother, who thus places a perpetual memorial of worth and usefulness to the honor of those who were nearest and dearest to her.



Allen Smith

ABNER SMITH,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



CONTEMPORARY biography has most evident justification, and within later years more frequent and careful incursions have been made in this fruitful and interesting domain, where have been garnered valuable instruction and data, as determining the elements of individuality and the objective force of the same when applied in the various walks of life. Aside from the valuation placed upon such labor from a psychical standpoint, there comes the practical and utilitarian phase which makes the study profitable, while thus perpetuating a record of accomplishment which is authentic and consecutive. While the life of Judge Abner Smith has not been one of exaltation or meteoric accomplishment, yet it has been one true to its highest ideals and one prolific in goodly results, giving him a position of honor as a man among men and as a distinguished member of the legal profession of the Union. Genealogical records extant show that his ancestry is one which has been long and prominently identified with the annals of American history, and one whose loyalty and sterling worth cannot be gainsaid, as one generation has followed another.

Back to that cradle of much of our national history, New England, must we turn in tracing the lineage of our subject. Abner Smith was born at Orange, Massachusetts, on the 4th of August, 1843, being the son of Humphrey and Sophronia (Ward) Smith, the former of whom was a native of Warwick, Massachusetts, while the latter was born in Orange, in the same state. The father was a representative of one of the old and worthy colonial families and was a man of broad intelligence and resolute purpose, having devoted many years of his life to dealing in live-stock and having so wisely directed his efforts as to attain a due measure of success in temporal affairs. The maternal lineage of Judge Smith traces back to the old and illustrious Ward family, so long and conspicuously identified with the history of the commonwealth of Massachusetts, the original American ancestor having been William Ward, who settled at Sudbury, in the old Bay state, as early as 1639, coming thither from England. An eastern biographer speaks as follows in regard to the descendants, who are a numerous and notable people in Massachusetts and elsewhere: "The collateral branches of the different generations which have passed away and the many which still live have been and are uniformly substantial and upright people, whose careers are intensely interesting to the student of to-day, since their fame lives in history and their deeds are chronicled in story. The numerous family lines of subsequent offspring have spread over the length and breadth of the country, and have been an honor and credit to so excellent a family."

The parents of our subject retained their residence in Orange, Massachusetts, until about 1860, when they removed to Middlebury, Vermont, where they could provide their children with better educational advantages. Of their eight children seven are yet living, and concerning them we offer brief record as follows: Uzziel P. is a prominent lawyer of Chicago; Sophronia A. is the wife of J. W. Lamb, of Chicago; James B. and Henry D. are well known contractors of this city; Abner is the immediate subject of this review; Albee is an attorney of Minneapolis, Minnesota, and his son, Albee, Jr., is identified with journalistic work in Chicago; Caroline is the wife of Lucius D. Tuttle, of Chicago; and Everett H. died in 1860, at the age of five years. All of the brothers had exceptional educational privileges, having pursued courses of study at Harvard or Middlebury Colleges. Uzziel P., James B. and Henry D. were loyal defenders of the Union in the late war of

the Rebellion, the first named having gone to the front from Chicago, as a member of McAllister's battery. James was lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-sixth Massachusetts Infantry and served during the entire period of the war. Henry served about four years as a member of the First Vermont Cavalry, having been for six months confined in Andersonville prison.

Abner Smith was but a boy at the time of his parents' removal to Vermont, and he attended the public schools at Middlebury until he was sufficiently advanced to matriculate in the college at that place, at which institution he graduated with honors in the year 1866, having been a class-mate of Judge Julius S. Grinnell, of Chicago, while Judge Tuthill also graduated in the same college previous to the year noted. Our subject early gave evidence of his appreciation of the value of knowledge, having been a close student, and showing in his work the keen analytical powers and marked discrimination which have conserved his notable success at the bar. He profited by the opportunities that were granted him, and it is scarcely necessary to state that a young man of so independent and self-reliant nature early formulated plans for his future career—vacillation of purpose having ever been foreign to his character. For a time after leaving college he devoted his attention to that line of work which has proven a stepping-stone to so many of the eminent men of our nation, putting his acquirements to practical test by engaging in teaching in the Newton Academy, at Shoreham, Vermont, in which capacity he was retained for five terms. In the meantime his parents had removed from Vermont to Cambridge, Massachusetts, and thence, in 1862, to Chicago, where the father became prominent in the commercial life of the budding metropolis of the west, remaining here until the time of his death, in 1885, at which time he was seventy-five years of age. His venerable widow still survives, retaining her home in Chicago and resting serene in the filial love and veneration of her children; she is now (1896) eighty-one years of age.

The arrival of Abner Smith in Chicago dates back to the year 1867, in the spring of which year he joined his parents here and forthwith entered upon the work of preparation for that profession which he had determined to make his vocation in life and in which he has attained to such signal precedence and honor. He entered the law office of James L. Stark, who was a native of the Green Mountain state and a lineal descendant of the renowned Colonel Stark, who came to the aid of our subject's ancestor, Major-General Ward, at the outbreak of the war of the Revolution. Under such effective preceptorage Mr. Smith completed his studies in the law, showing the same scrupulous care and exactitude that had characterized his study in the less specific lines, and securing admission to the bar of the state in 1868. Soon afterward he entered into partnership with his former preceptor, under the firm name of Stark & Smith, and this association continued until the death of Mr. Stark, in 1873, when the surviving member succeeded to the business, incidentally having charge of the settlement of the estate of his honored colleague and friend. In 1887 Judge Smith formed a professional alliance with John M. H. Burgett, and the firm of Smith & Burgett held distinctive priority among the legal associations of the city for a full decade, since the expiration of which time our subject has for the most part conducted an individual practice, the notable success which is his and the high honors which have been conferred standing in the most patent evidence of his ability and of his sterling integrity. His advancement has been consecutive, and each step has been creditable to him as a lawyer and a man. At the time of his elevation to the bench he was enjoying an extensive practice in the state and federal courts, and as an advocate he has had his share in the important litigation of the place and period. The dominating element in his makeup is his absolute honesty, and this he has never sacrificed to any rule of personal expediency. He has invariably refused to champion any cause whose justice he had reason to doubt, and this fact has gained and retained to him the confidence and respect of his professional confreres, of judge and of jury, for his policy is one from which there are far too many lapses on the part of the members of the legal profession. It is a well known fact that on many occasions he has urged clients to compromise rather than enter a doubtful litigation, even though personal advancement and pecuniary reward might come to him through the urging of another course of action. An interesting early case of Judge Smith's was in his discovering some of the heirs of a man named Lyon, who died at Boston, Massachusetts, leaving an estate of one million dollars. Our subject succeeded in finding four of the fifteen heirs and secured for them two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, all having been people in very moderate circumstances. The Judge has a large number of clients whose business has been in his hands for years,—in matters of trusts, unsettled estates, guardianship, etc.,—thus showing how implicit confidence is placed in his ability and his fidelity. He served for some time as attorney of the National Life Insurance Company of Vermont and the Life Indemnity and Investment Company of Iowa, now the Iowa Life Insurance Company, being at present a member of the directorate of the latter. He was at one time a director of the North Star Construction Company, which built the Duluth & Winnepeg railroad and which is still operating that line. He has

accumulated a handsome fortune, has quite extensive real-estate interests, and is identified with various important corporations as a stockholder, in which connection it may be noted that he is treasurer of the Anderson & Freeman Ice Company.

A stalwart supporter of the principles and policies of the Republican party, Judge Smith has contributed a due quota toward the advancement of its cause, but has been peculiarly free from office-seeking proclivities, his professional interests having placed demands upon his time and attention to such an extent as to render impossible his active participation in politics. In the fall of 1893, however, yielding to the earnest importunities of the leaders of his party, as well as of many friends irrespective of party lines, he consented to become a candidate for the office of circuit judge, for the full term, and was accorded a distinctive recognition at the ensuing election, being triumphantly elected by a majority second to that of only one other nominee. He is particularly eligible for the



VIEW IN ALDINE SQUARE, CHICAGO.

high judicial honors which have been conferred upon him, and his intuitive wisdom, thorough familiarity with the law and precedents, and broad intellectuality have made his rulings signally fair and impartial, while he is enabled to sum up the salient points in a case and to eliminate all that is irrelevant, thus setting specious argument and sensational methods at naught and thereby conserving the cause of justice. Judge Smith entered upon the duties of his office in December, 1893, and his term will expire in June, 1897.

The Judge is a man of dignified and gracious personality, is free from ostentation and is easily approachable. He has exceptional facility in winning the lasting friendship of those with whom he comes in contact, the unconscious strength and honor of his character never failing to appeal to the respect of men or to elicit their confidence. He is broad in his intellectuality and has refined literary tastes and an appreciation of the higher forms of art. His law library is select and comprehensive, while all that is best in general literature is represented in his collection. His sympathies are deep and his generosity of that type which avoids parade or publicity, but responds freely to the call of the distressed or unfortunate. In his social relations the Judge is identified with the Union League, Carlton and Douglas Clubs, having been one of the organizers of the last mentioned. His popularity in business, professional and social circles is of marked order, and his beautiful home, at No. 15 Aldine Square, where he has resided for the past twenty years, is a center of refined

hospitality. In this connection we offer an effective illustration showing a portion of Aldine Square, with Judge Smith's residence at the extreme left. This picturesque square, which represents one of the most attractive nooks in the city of parks and gardens, was designed by Uzziel P. Smith, a brother of the Judge, and the laying out and ornamenting of the square were carried out under his instructions, while the architectural design, which is one of much symmetry, also stands in perpetual evidence of his taste and peculiar faculty,—the general effect being pleasing and altogether artistic.

On the 5th of October, 1859, Judge Smith was united in marriage with Miss Ada C. Smith, daughter of Sereno Smith, of Shoreham, Vermont. They became the parents of one child, Ferris S., who died in June, 1875.



James M. Truett

JAMES McMILLAN,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.



IN 1855 James McMillan, then seventeen years old, came to Detroit from Hamilton, Ontario, where he was born on May 12, 1838. His father and mother had come from Scotland with the intention of making a home in Illinois, but had settled among friends in Hamilton. There Mr. McMillan became interested in railway business; and from the inception of the Great Western Railway until the day of his death, in 1877, he was connected with that road. He prospered in his business, and was prominent in civic and church affairs; so that the McMillan home, if somewhat stern in its discipline, after the fashion of those days, was one of comfort, intelligence and piety. It was therefore from choice rather than necessity that James McMillan left the locally famous Hamilton Grammar School and passed from the tutelage of Dr. Tassie to an apprenticeship in a hardware store.

On reaching Detroit, young McMillan presented letters of introduction to several of the influential merchants in Detroit, with one of whom he quickly secured a place in the line of business in which he had been trained. Later, through the influence of his father, the young man became purchasing agent of the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad. This place he gave up for a time, in order to accept a highly responsible position with the railroad contractor who was finishing the western portion of that road.

In 1864 his business ability led a firm of car builders in Detroit to seek him for a partner in their then slender enterprise. Mr. John S. Newberry also joined in the partnership, and under Mr. McMillan's active and energetic supervision the Michigan Car Company grew to be one of the great manufacturing concerns of the country, putting out branches like the Detroit Car Wheel Company, the Detroit Iron Furnace Company, the Baugh Steam Forge Company and the Detroit Pipe and Foundry Company,—in all of which establishments between five and six thousand men were employed.

One success leading to another, vessel building at the Detroit Dry Dock Company's works, passenger transportation between Cleveland, Detroit and Mackinac, and lake transportation by means of fast freighters, felt his controlling hand. He was also the leading spirit in the semi-political railroad project to link the upper peninsula of Michigan to the lower by the road that is now the



RESIDENCE OF JAMES McMILLAN, DETROIT.



McMILLAN CHEMICAL LABORATORY, ALBION COLLEGE, MICHIGAN.

Impelled by motives which are a part of his nature, Mr. McMillan gave to Michigan University a comprehensive Shakspeare library, and built for the Presbyterian students at that institution a fine hall, with reading room, etc., to be used in connection with theological training. He also built a large dormitory at the Mary Allen Seminary, an institution for the education of colored girls, at Crockett, Texas; and to Albion College, at Albion, Michigan, he gave the chemical laboratory which bears his name. As the result of a careful consideration of the needs of Detroit, he planned a free hospital, and, together with his partner, Mr. Newberry, erected the Grace Hospital on land set apart for such purpose by Mr. Amos Chaffee. The hospital has since been amply endowed by Mr. McMillan and others, and he is its president.

A stanch Republican, Mr. McMillan's rare faculty of getting along with men led Zachariah Chandler to secure his aid on the state central committee, and later, in 1886, when the party was

Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic; and it was his energy and money that carried the enterprise through, after death had removed several of his associates, and when other obstacles seemed for a time insuperable. Of this road Mr. McMillan was president at the time he entered the senate, resigning shortly afterward.

Always ready to take hold of new enterprises, like the introduction of the telephone in Michigan and natural gas in Detroit, there has never been a time when he had not leisure for social pleasures or money for charity and philanthropy. Extensive foreign travel aided in cultivating a naturally refined taste and led him to take a deep and intelligent interest in the Detroit Museum of Art, of which institution he was president for several years.



GRACE HOSPITAL, DETROIT.

very much in need of his services, he became chairman of that committee,—a position he held almost continuously until he declined a reelection in 1896. In recognition of these services the Republicans of the legislature of 1889 unanimously selected him as United States senator; and in

1895 he was reëlected to the senate by a unanimous vote in the legislature, as a mark of the appreciation the state had for his effective work in this distinguished office.

In the upper house of the national legislature Mr. McMillan's love of work and his ability to deal comprehensively with questions of detail are of decided advantage on the committees of commerce, post-offices and post-roads, naval affairs, and especially on the District of Columbia committee, in the chairmanship of which last committee he succeeded Senator Ingalls. At the same time his familiarity with the great industries of Michigan enables him to be of service to his state, particularly when river and harbor matters are under consideration.

On entering the senate Mr. McMillan relinquished the active management of much of his business to his elder sons; and, although he still maintains his familiarity with, and his control over, a very large group of enterprises, his time and thought are given mainly to his senatorial work. In Washington, as in Detroit, Senator and Mrs. McMillan are no inconsiderable portion of the city's social life; and their home at the capital is the center of a quiet but distinguished hospitality. Charitable in thought as well as in act, approachable to all who have business with him, and blessed with a genial nature that enjoys both being happy and making other people so, Mr. McMillan is to be counted among the most fortunate of mortals. When a young man he married Miss Mary L. Wetmore, daughter of C. P. Wetmore, of Detroit. Of their six children, the four sons and the younger daughter are living. Three of the sons are graduates of Yale College, and the fourth is completing his course at that institution.

JOHN TAYLOR TERRY,

NEW YORK CITY.



TERRY COAT-OF-ARMS.

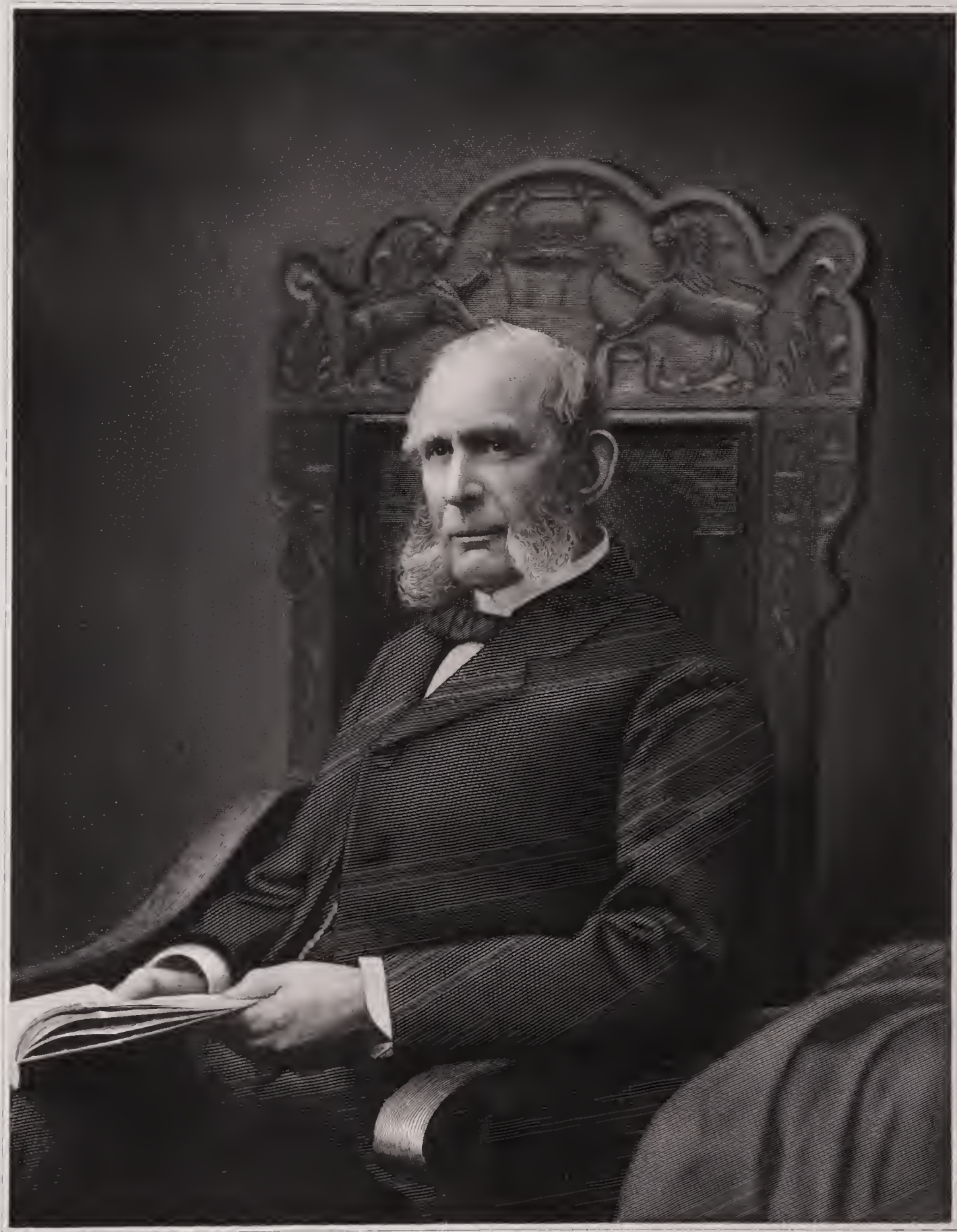
THE ancestry of John Taylor Terry is traceable in a direct line to some of the most celebrated of the original colonists of New England, and, through Mabel Harlakenden, to King Edward I of England, and from him to William the Conqueror. Among his New England forefathers were George Wyllys, governor of Connecticut in 1642; John Haynes (husband of Mabel Harlakenden), the first colonial governor of Massachusetts (1635), the first governor of Connecticut (1639), and reëlected to the office successively until his death, in 1656, with the exception of an interim of five years, when he declined reëlection; William Bradford, the famous governor of Plymouth colony, and Alice, his wife, *née* Carpenter; William Partridge, treasurer of Connecticut; Samuel Terry, patentee of Enfield, Connecticut; Rev. Edwin Collins; Rev. W. Adams; John White; Elder W. Goodwin; Rev. Henry Flynt, whose wife was Margery Hoar, a sister of President Hoar of Cambridge; Samuel Wyllys, and Rev. Edward Taylor.

Mr. Terry was the third son and fourth child of Roderick and Harriet Taylor Terry and was born in Hartford, Connecticut, September 9, 1822. He received his education chiefly at the Westfield (Massachusetts) Academy and the high school at Ellington, Connecticut. Looking

1. Edward I. king of England, married, 1254, Princess Elanor, only daughter of Ferdinand III, king of Castile, and of Joanna, countess of Ponthien, his wife, and had by her:
2. Lady Joan D'Arce, who died in 1307; married first to Gilbert de Clare, ninth earl of Clare, seventh earl of Hertford and third earl of Gloucester, who died in 1295, and had by her:
3. Lady Margaret de Clare (widow of Piers de Gravestone), whose second marriage was to Hugh, secondly Baron d'Audley, earl of Gloucester (who died in 1307), son of Hugh, Lord Audley, who was descended from William Longuespee, natural son of King Henry II, by the Fair Rosamond, and had by him:
4. Lady Margaret d'Audley, who married Sir Ralph, K. G., second Baron Stafford, created, in 1351, earl of Stafford; died in 1372, and had by her:
5. Hugh Stafford, second earl of Stafford (died 1386), who married Lady Phillipa de Beauchamp, daughter of Thomas, K. G., third earl of Warwick (died 1369), by Lady Katharine, his wife, daughter of Roger de Mortimer, created earl of Marche, and had by her:
6. Lady Margaret Stafford, who married Sir Ralph, K. G., fourth Baron de Nevil, of Raby; created, in 1397, earl of Westmoreland, earl marshal of England (died 1425), and had by him:
7. Lady Phillipa Nevil, who married Thomas d'Arce, sixth Baron d'Arce, of Gillesland, who died in 1457, and had by him:
8. The Hon. Thomas d'Arce, of Gillesland, who married Eliza, daughter of Richard Bowes, and had by her:
9. Lady Joan d'Arce, who married Sir Richard Fines, knight, seventh Baron d'Arce, of Gillesland, who died in 1484, and had by him:



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. TERRY.



Mr Taylor Terry

forward to a commercial life, and desiring to enter upon it without delay, he decided, at the age of fifteen, not to pursue a collegiate course of study, and took a position as clerk for his father, who was a successful merchant of Hartford and also prominent in the financial affairs of the city, being president of the Exchange Bank.

In this capacity John displayed from the beginning an ambition and zeal to make his way in the world by industrious and meritorious work. Although having the exceptional advantage of being employed in an establishment of which his father was the head, he performed with alacrity all the humble duties of his place, thus showing his sterling sense and freedom from false pride. The training which he received in these early years laid the foundation for his successful business career. He learned and practiced the valuable lessons of thoroughness and conscientiousness in all things, fitting himself step by step for responsible concerns. He remained in Hartford as a clerk for four years, and in December, 1841, after making a tour of Europe, he went to New York and entered the

mercantile house of E. D. Morgan, in a clerical capacity. Two years afterward, in January, 1844, he was admitted to partnership, and the firm from that time forward was known by the name of E. D. Morgan & Company. This partnership continued without interruption until the death of Governor Morgan, in 1883. The old name of the firm was not abandoned, however, and is



RESIDENCE OF JOHN T. TERRY, (WEST FRONT)

still retained. The business of E. D. Morgan & Company, as importers and merchants, dealing chiefly in teas, coffees and sugars, has always been one of the most prosperous of its kind in New York.

Mr. Terry has by no means confined his business energies and interests to this house. He has for many years been a prominent factor in the financial world, and has been conspicuous in

10. Sir Thomas Fines, knight, who married Lady Alice Fitz-Hugh, daughter of Henry, baron of Ravensworth, and granddaughter of Richard Nevil, earl of Salisbury, son of Ralph, first earl of Westmoreland, by his wife, Lady Joan de Beauford, daughter of John of Gaunt, son of King Edward III of England, and had by her :

11. Thomas Fines, Lord d'Arce of the south, who married Lady Anne, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bouchier, and died in 1534, having issue by her :

12. Lady Catharine Fines, who married Richard Loundenoy, of Briade in Sussex, and had by him :

13. Mary Loundenoy, who married Thomas, son of John Harlakenden, of Worthon, in Kent, and had by him :

14. Roger Harlakenden, of Kenardiston, in Kent, third son, born 1535, married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Hardres; died January 21, 1603; had issue by Elizabeth :

15. Richard Harlakenden, of Kenardiston, second son, born 1565 and died 1631. He married Mary, daughter of Edward Hobart, and by her had :

16. Mabel Harlakenden, born 1614. She came to Massachusetts with her brother Roger, in 1635, and in 1636 married John Haynes, of Cambridge, being his second wife. He was the first colonial governor of Massachusetts, and dying in 1654, had issue by Mabel :

17. Ruth Haynes, born 1636, married Hon. Samuel Wyllys, born 1632 and died 1709. He was senator for thirty years, member of congress of New England colonies four years. He owned the Charter Oak and was its custodian during his life. She had by him :

18. Ruth Wyllys, born about 1656, died 1729. In 1692 she married Rev. Edward Taylor, born at Coventry in 1642, died in 1729, and had by him :

19. Hon. Eldad Taylor, of Westfield, Massachusetts; born 1708, died 1777, while a member of the provincial congress. He married Thankful Day, daughter of Major John Day and Mary (Smith) Day, and descended paternally from Robert Day and Editha (Stebbing) Day, who came from Braintree, England, in 1633, and had by her :

20. Rev. John Taylor, born at Westfield, Massachusetts, December 23, 1762; died at Bruce, Michigan, December 20, 1840; married Elizabeth Terry, born at Enfield, September 10, 1766; died at Bruce, Michigan, September 17, 1848. She was a direct descendant of Samuel Terry, who came over in 1650 and became a patentee of Enfield, Connecticut. He married (1660) Ann Lobdell, and they were the parents of Captain Samuel Terry, father of Major John Terry, who begat Major Ephraim Terry, who begat Colonel Nathaniel Terry, father of Elizabeth Terry. Harriet Taylor, fourth child of Rev. John and Elizabeth Terry Taylor, was born May 18, 1794; died February 7, 1844; married Roderick Terry, of Hartford.

organizing and conducting financial enterprises of importance. He is a director in the American Exchange Bank, the Bank of New Amsterdam and the Metropolitan Trust Company, and is vice-president of the Mercantile Trust Company. He is also a director in the Western Union Telegraph Company and of other telegraph companies connected with that great system, and is also similarly



RECEPTION HALL, RESIDENCE OF J. T. TERRY.

identified with various insurance, gas and railroad companies. In all his undertakings his career has been successful and in the highest degree creditable and honorable.

Inheriting from his Pilgrim and Puritan forefathers the qualities and principles characteristic of the New England people, Mr. Terry has during his whole life been a man of strong and constant religious belief and practice. In all the generations of his family, both in the direct and collateral lines, his ancestors have been devoted to the church, and he was reared in a home of Christian

Both paternally and maternally Mr. Terry is descended from Samuel Terry (immigrant) and Ann (Lobdell) Terry, of Springfield, Massachusetts, as follows :

Samuel Terry, born in Springfield, July 18, 1661, died in Enfield, Connecticut, January 2, 1730; married first, in Springfield, May 17, 1682, Hannah, daughter of Miles Morgan. She was born April 11, 1656; died January 17, 1696, and by her marriage to Samuel Terry became the mother of :

Ephraim Terry, born in Enfield, October 24, 1701; died in Enfield, September 13, 1723; married Ann, daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Alice (Adams) Collins, born December 20, 1702, and died September 10, 1778, and had by her :

Eliphalet Terry, born in Enfield, December 24, 1742, died in Enfield, November 7, 1812; married, December 3, 1765, Mary, daughter of Daniel, Jr., and Mary (Dwight) Hall, who was born November 3, 1745, and died January 10, 1833. Eliphalet Terry was from 1758 to 1812 (the time of his death) a member of the Connecticut legislature, and speaker of the house nearly all this time. They had :

Roderick, born in Enfield, March 12, 1788; died February 9, 1849. He was the father of John T. Terry.

Nathaniel Terry, born in Enfield, June 3, 1730; died February 20, 1792; married, July 17, 1764, Abiah, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Lyman) Dwight, who was born in Middletown, Connecticut, April 9, 1732, and died June 14, 1816. He was a captain in the militia at Enfield, and the day (Monday) following the receipt of the news of the battle of Lexington, he started for Boston with fifty-nine men. He was afterward colonel. He was an eminent merchant and a zealous patriot, both civil and military, during the war of the Revolution, in which he sacrificed a large property. He had by his wife :

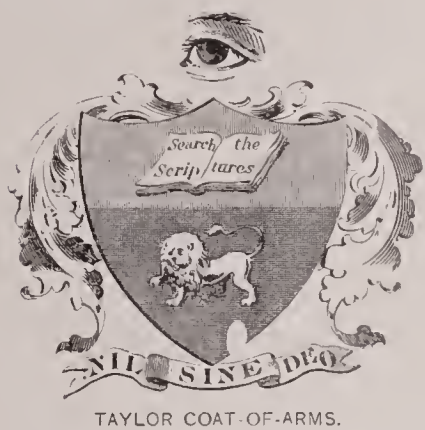
Elizabeth, born in Enfield, September 10, 1766; died September 19, 1843; married, in 1787, Rev. John Taylor, who was born in 1762 and died, at Bruce, Michigan, in 1840; by him she had :

Harriet, the mother of John T. Terry.

parents. In 1840 he became a member of the Congregational denomination. At the time of his removal to New York there was no Congregational church yet established in that city, and accordingly he joined the Presbyterians. Unostentatiously, but with generosity and judgment, he has used a portion of his wealth for religious and charitable purposes. He is at the present time a director of the Presbyterian Hospital and chairman of the executive committee of the New York Institution for Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb. He also interests himself in various other benevolent institutions.

In 1846 Mr. Terry married Miss Elizabeth Roe Peet, of Brooklyn, a great-granddaughter of Rev. Azel Roe, of New Jersey, who, in the Revolutionary war, was taken prisoner by the British, confined in a sugar house, and during his imprisonment there supplied with food by the father of

By the marriage of Rev. John Taylor and Elizabeth Terry, descendants in the sixth generation from Governor John Haynes and from William Bradford, of the Mayflower, were united, as follows: She was the daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Terry and Abiah (Dwight) Terry, of Enfield. The former was the son of Major Ephraim and Ann (Collins) Terry, the latter of whom was the daughter of Rev. Nathaniel and Alice (Adams) Collins. Alice Adams was the daughter of Rev. W. and Alice (Bradford) Adams. Alice Bradford was the daughter of Hon. William and Alice (Richard) Bradford, and William Bradford was the son of Governor William Bradford, of the Mayflower. Thus in the marriage of Rev. John Taylor and Elizabeth Terry we have the Pilgrim and Puritan descendants allied.



TAYLOR COAT-OF-ARMS.

From a biography written and published in 1892 by John T. Terry, the immediate subject of this sketch, we glean the following interesting data concerning Rev. Edward Taylor, who was born at Sketchley, near Coventry, Leicestershire, England, in 1642. His parents educated him for the ministry among the Dissenters, but their sufferings became very severe after 1662. The ejection of two thousand dissenting clergymen and the persecution which followed induced him to a voluntary exile. He sailed from England in 1668, and that his family associations were of superior order and his own acquirements excellent may be presupposed from the fact that he passed four years at Cambridge University. From his carefully written diary it is learned that he sailed from England April 26, 1668, and arrived at three o'clock on "Lord's day, July 5th." He brought letters to Increase Mather, and also to "Mr. Mayo, minister of God's word to his people, who meet in the new meeting house," and to John Hull, the

mint master, who invited him to his house until he was settled in college. November 27, 1671, he accepted a call to Westfield, Massachusetts, "not without apprehension of a tedious and hazardous journey, the snow being about midleg deep, the way unbeaten or the track filled up again, over rocks and mountains, the journey being about one hundred miles, and Mr. Cooke, of Cambridge, told us it was the desperate journey that ever Connecticut men undertook." He went to Westfield four years before the breaking out of King Philip's war, during which the inhabitants were kept in a state of excitement and fear. No aid was to be expected from the government, which advised the inhabitants to quit their homes and unite with other towns for more effective protection. Mr. Taylor and others, in behalf of the inhabitants, wrote to the state authorities for aid, but this was refused, with the consoling remark: "It's good doing what we can and leave the rest to God." To Mr. Taylor's presence and influence it was very much owing that the settlement did not break up. He discharged the duties of a physician, ministering alike to the bodily and spiritual wants of the population scattered over an extended territory. We will here insert his love-letter, written to Miss Elizabeth Fitch, at her father's house in Norwich, dated "8th of seventh month, 1674." The letter was in two parts. The body of the first part was a square enclosing a triangle, and in the center of all a heart. A ring was also drawn upon the paper, with the words: "Love's ring I send, which has no end." Rising from the center of the square at the top was a dove of exquisite workmanship, holding an olive branch in its mouth, and these lines were written upon the body of the dove so small as to be scarcely legible: "This dove and olive branch to you is both a post and emblem, too." There was much more written that was illegible. The text of the letter was as follows:

WESTFIELD, 8th of 7th Month, 1674.

MY DOVE:

I send you not my heart, for that, I hope, is sent to heaven long since, and, unless it hath awfully deceived me, it hath not taken up its lodgings in any one's bosom on this side of the royal city of the great King, but yet the most of it that is allowed to be bestowed upon creature doth solely and singly fall to your share. So much my post pigeon presents you with here in these lines. Look not, I beseech you, upon it as one of love's hyperboles. If I borrow the beams of some sparkling metaphor to illustrate my respect unto thyself by, for you having made my breast the cabinet of your affections as I yours mine, I know not how to offer a fitter comparison to set out my love by, than to compare it to a golden ball of fire, rolling up and down my breast, from which there flies now and then a spark like a glorious beam from the body of the flaming sun, but I, alas, striving to catch these sparks into a love-letter unto thyself, and to guide it as with a sunbeam, find that by what time they have fallen through my pen upon my paper, they have lost their shine and look only like a little smoke thereon instead of gilding it, wherefore, finding myself so much discouraged, I am ready to begrudge my instrument, for, though my love within my breast is so large that my heart is not sufficient to contain it, yet I can make it no more room to ride in than to squeeze it up betwixt my black ink and white paper, but I know that it's the coarsest part that's conversant there, for the purest part's too fine to cloth in any *Lingua* housewifery to be expressed by words, and this letter bears the coarsest part to you, yet the purest is improved for you. But now, my dear love, lest my letter should be judged the lavish language of a lover's pen, I shall endeavor to show that conjugal love ought to exceed all other love:

1st. It appears from that which it represents, viz.: the respect which is between Christ and his church (Ephesians v. 25), although it differs from that in kind (for that is spiritual and this human), and in a degree that is boundless and transcendent.

Washington Irving. For forty-two years Mr. Terry and his family have resided in a beautiful home on the banks of the Hudson, near Irvington.

Mr. Terry has traveled extensively, having made many tours of Europe. In 1867, accompanied by Mrs. Terry, he undertook a journey around the world.

Actively and very prominently identified for more than half a century with the commercial and financial life of New York, unflagging as a man of affairs and as a contributor both directly and indirectly to the material interests of the metropolis and the country, Mr. Terry, at the age of seventy-three, is still in the vigor of mental and physical manhood. Very few among the merchants and financiers of New York can show a record of such importance, industry and success, so long, so energetically and so usefully continued.

2d. Because conjugal love is the ground of conjugal union.

3d. From the Christian duties which are incumbent on persons of this state, as not only a serving God together, a praying together, a joining together in the ruling and instructing of their families (which cannot be carried on as it should be without a great degree of true love), a mutual giving each other to each other, and a mutual encouraging each other in all states and grievances. And how can this be when there is not love surmounting all other love? It's with them, therefore, for the most part, as with the strings of an instrument not tuned together, which when struck upon make but a harsh, jarring sound; but when the golden wires of an instrument, equally drawn up and rightly struck upon, tuned together, make sweet music whose harmony doth enravish the ear, so when the golden strings of true affection are strained up into a right conjugal love, thus doth this state harmonize to the comfort of each other and the glory of God when sanctified, but though conjugal love must exceed all other love; it must be kept within bounds, too, for it must be subordinate to God's glory, the which that mine may be so, it having got you in my heart, doth offer my heart with you in it, as a more rich sacrifice unto God through Christ, and so it subscribeth me,

Your true love till death,

EDWARD TAYLOR.

It is sometimes said that the old New England Puritans were lacking in an appreciation of sentiment and poetry, but this letter, with its drawings of a heart, ring and dove, rather tends to give effective refutation to such statements.

Rev. Edward Taylor and Elizabeth Fitch were married in 1674. She died in 1689, leaving eight children. In 1692 Mr. Taylor married Ruth Wyllys, of Hartford, Connecticut. She was the daughter of Samuel Wyllys, a state senator for over thirty years, and was the granddaughter of John Haynes, governor of Massachusetts in 1635, who removed to Hartford, Connecticut, in 1637, and was elected the first governor of that state, in 1639, being reelected to this office each alternate year until about 1655. He died June 14, 1729, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. Ruth (Wyllys) Taylor had one son and five daughters. The son, Hon. Eldad Taylor, was the fourteenth and youngest child of Edward Taylor and the sixth of Ruth (Wyllys) Taylor. He died in Boston, in 1777, while a senator of the provincial congress and a member of the governor's council, being sixty-nine years of age at the time of his demise. Rev. John Taylor was the fourteenth child of Hon. Eldad Taylor and Thankful Day, of West Springfield, Massachusetts. It is recorded of him that he was a man of great ability as a preacher of the gospel. He was married, at Enfield, Connecticut, to Elizabeth Terry, a descendant of the sixth generation of Governor Bradford, of the Mayflower,

In a little book entitled *The English Founders of the Terry Family*, edited by Henry K. Terry and printed in London "for private circulation," an attempt was made to obtain the connection between the American and English families. It is stated in *Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England* that Samuel Terry, who came over in 1650, was born in Barnet, near London, in April, 1632. Investigations made by Mr. Henry K. Terry afford many interesting particulars concerning the Terry family living in Barnet and vicinity in the seventeenth century,—especially respecting John Terry, a noted goldsmith, who was buried May 23, 1637. Although no trace could be found of the Samuel Terry mentioned by Savage, the strong presumption seems to be that he belonged to one of the Terry families at Barnet; and Mr. Henry K. Terry is of the opinion that he was a grandson of the goldsmith. Memorial windows have been placed in the Church of St. Andrew, Totteridge parish, inscribed as follows: "Inscribed to the honor of God and in memory of John Terry, citizen and goldsmith of London, buried in this church May 23, 1637; by one of his American descendants, 1881."



W. J. Greenback

WILLIAM S. GROESBECK,

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

BY CHARLES THEODORE GREVE.



WILLIAM SLOCUM GROESBECK was born at Kinderhook, on the Hudson river, in Rensselaer county, New York, on the 24th day of July, 1815. His father was John H. Groesbeck, whose family came originally from Amsterdam, in Holland, and his mother was Mary Slocum. When the boy was about a year old the family came to Cincinnati and took up their residence on Front street, near Race, where they resided until 1832. The father engaged in the grocery business, and subsequently became identified with the pork-packing industry. When the United States Bank and its branches were compelled to close up, the father, with associates, bought up the assets and business of the bank in Cincinnati, and from that time Mr. Groesbeck engaged in the banking business, at which he was very successful. For some years after 1832 he resided on Fourth street, where Pike's opera house now stands, and afterward, in 1850, removed to Seventh street, between Elm and Plum streets, where he maintained his home until the hour of his death. William S. Groesbeck attended the public schools of the city and eventually entered college at Augusta, Kentucky, where he remained a year. At the expiration of this period, in company with his brother, Herman, he entered Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio. Those who knew him at either institution remembered him as a faithful student, of a serious turn of mind. He graduated at Miami at the end of four years, in the class of 1835, receiving the highest honors of his class. Among those who graduated in the same class with him were ex-Governor William Dennison, of Columbus; Hon. John A. Smith, of Hillsboro; Hon. Samuel F. Carey, Governor John McRea and Hon. John Torrey, of Mississippi. Immediately after leaving college he entered the law office of Vachel Worthington, then one of the most distinguished lawyers of Cincinnati. He became a very close student of law, mastering each branch of the study thoroughly before undertaking the next step in the course, and as a result he gained the solid foundation of legal learning which not only enabled him to pass a very satisfactory examination for admission to the bar, in 1836, but, with subsequent study, gave him a position among the leading members of the profession. He was more prominent as a lawyer than as an advocate, and as a counselor his services were in great demand. In the first days of his practice the same precision and force of expression that distinguished him in his later oratorical efforts were noticeable, and his sincerity and well known independence of thought and character gave him a respectful hearing wherever he appeared. His first associate in the law was Charles Telford, who had been a college associate. After the latter's death Mr. Groesbeck formed a partnership with Mr. Samuel J. Thompson, with whom he continued in business until 1857, at which time he had acquired such a competency as to enable him to retire from the active practice of his profession.

In 1851 his position at the bar was of such prominence as to suggest him as a member of the state constitutional convention. He took an active part in the deliberations of that body, and at the conclusion of his labors, when the present constitution of the state of Ohio was submitted to the people for their approval, he wrote a series of articles, explanatory of the various provisions of the instrument, which contributed largely to its adoption as the fundamental law of the state. In 1852 he was a member of the commission appointed to codify the state code of civil procedure. In

1854, upon the establishment of the new superior court of Cincinnati, he, with W. Y. Gholson and Bellamy Storer, was asked in a public letter, signed by the leading citizens of the city, irrespective of party, to become a member of the newly established tribunal, but he declined to accept the invitation. In the same year he was nominated for congress, on the Democratic ticket, for the second district of Ohio, George H. Pendleton being his running mate in the first district, but he was not successful in the election. However, in 1856, he and Mr. Pendleton were again the candidates of the party, and this time they were both elected. Mr. Groesbeck defeated John A. Gurley and J. Scott Harrison, the latter having been his victorious competitor two years before. This was the year of Kossuth's visit to this country, and Mr. Groesbeck was the orator who welcomed him to Cincinnati.

In congress Mr. Groesbeck served upon the committee of foreign affairs, and distinguished himself as an able and creditable representative of his constituents. He made but few speeches, but one of these, delivered at the outset of his career, in a debate with Alexander H. Stephens, attracted great attention at the time and won for him considerable renown. The subject was President Buchanan's reference, in his message, to the Walker expedition, and Mr. Groesbeck's speech was a lawyer's interpretation of the neutrality laws, laying down the proposition that "the sea is no sanctuary for crime." Among Mr. Groesbeck's associates from Ohio in the house of representatives were Lewis D. Campbell, S. S. Cox, William Lawrence, Joshua R. Giddings, John A. Bingham and John Sherman; and in the senate were George E. Pugh and Benjamin F. Wade. In 1858, by reason of the excitement over the Kansas-Nebraska controversy, he failed of a reelection.

In 1861 the celebrated peace convention was held at Washington, at the invitation of the state of Virginia, in the hope that some measures might be devised to avert secession and war. Governor Dennison appointed as commissioners from Ohio to attend this convention Mr. Groesbeck, Salmon P. Chase and Thomas Ewing. Mr. Groesbeck took an active part in the deliberations of that noted body, which contained among its members some of the most distinguished men in the Union, including ex-President Tyler, Senators Fessenden and Morrill, David Dudley Field, Governor Wadsworth, Erastus Corning, of New York; Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey; Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, and John M. Palmer, of Illinois. This peace convention represented the last effort on the part of the slave states to save the Union from dissolution.

Although a member of the Democratic party, Mr. Groesbeck had been opposed to slavery and the extension of slave territory, and at the outbreak of the war he took strong ground in favor of the preservation of the Union, on many occasions giving public expression to his earnest conviction that secession must be put down. On April 21, 1861, but a few days after the firing on Fort Sumter, Mr. Groesbeck met with a party of gentlemen of prominence and wealth, at the Burnet house, for the purpose of considering the danger to which a border city, such as Cincinnati, was exposed. The conference resulted in the sending to the authorities at Washington of a telegram, signed by W. J. Flagg, W. S. Groesbeck, S. F. Vinton, Larz Anderson, Rutherford B. Hayes and George E. Pugh, requesting that Captain George B. McClellan, then a resident of Cincinnati and president of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, should be appointed to organize forces and take command at that point. During the war and afterward Mr. Groesbeck's aversion to secession, and his satisfaction with the results of the war, were publicly proclaimed by him on many occasions. In 1861 he said to Governor Dennison: "I would rather sacrifice all I have than live to see this Union dissevered," and at a dinner given to United States Judge Leavitt, in 1870, Mr. Groesbeck's response to a toast contained the sentiment, "War legislates, and with the legislation of the war we are satisfied." At another time, speaking of the amendments to the constitution, he said, "The amendments have been made, and they will stand."

In the fall of 1861 Mr. Groesbeck was nominated on the Union ticket for the state senate, and was elected. He took a very active part in the financial and judicial discussions of the body, and exerted a great influence in favor of careful and economical legislation and against the extravagance and recklessness that at that time were so prominent in bodies of this kind.

The crowning achievement of Mr. Groesbeck's middle life, and one that attracted to him the attention of the whole country, was his speech in the impeachment trial of President Andrew Johnson. On February 24, 1868, a resolution for the impeachment of the president passed the house of representatives; on March 5th the managers chosen by that body appeared at the bar of the senate, and Mr. Bingham, their chairman, read the articles of impeachment, eleven in number, charging, in various legal forms, the violation of the tenure of office act, improper criticisms of congress, and obstruction of and interference with the reconstruction enactments.

In the proceedings that followed, the president was represented by Attorney General Henry Stanbery, who resigned his high position for this purpose; Benjamin R. Curtis, a former justice of

the supreme court; William M. Evarts, who subsequently succeeded Stanbery as attorney general; T. A. R. Nelson, a personal friend of Mr. Johnson, and Jeremiah S. Black. At the last moment Judge Black withdrew, and his place was taken by Mr. Groesbeck, who had taken no part in the early stages of the trial. On April 25th Mr. Groesbeck addressed the senate, in behalf of the president, in a speech so full of legal learning, acute reasoning and deep feeling that it was considered one of the masterpieces of American oratory. Mr. Roger Foster, in his recent work on the constitution, styles this address "a masterly argument upon the legal questions of the case," and Mr. Blaine, in his *Twenty Years of Congress*, speaks as follows of Mr. Groesbeck: "Mr. Groesbeck was favorably known to the country by his service with the Democratic representatives in the twenty-fifth congress, but little had been heard of his legal learning outside of Ohio. He took no part in the conduct of the impeachment case, but his final argument was a surprise to the senate and to his professional brethren, and did much to give him a high reputation as a lawyer." At another place Mr. Blaine says: "He made a clear, forcible presentation of the grounds of defense." Mr. S. S. Cox, in his *Three Decades of Federal Legislation*, says: "Unexpectedly to some, but not to the writer, William S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, who was not at first in the case, was the most successful in presenting, with enormous vehemence of logic and eloquence, the defense of the impeached president," and again, that "the most remarkable speech was made by Mr. Groesbeck."



ELMHURST ON THE OHIO--RESIDENCE OF W. S. GROESBECK, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Benjamin R.

Curtis, leading counsel for the president, expresses his opinion of Mr. Groesbeck's argument in the following letter to Mr. A. R. Spofford:

MAPLEWOOD, July 21, 1868.

MY DEAR MR. SPOFFORD:

I thank you for so kindly communicating to me Mr. Groesbeck's very friendly and too flattering expressions. It is one of the most valued of my experiences in the trial of the president that I learned to know Mr. Groesbeck, and when he made what I consider one of the most impressive speeches I ever heard, he did not surprise me, though he seems to have surprised many others. I think that when the trial shall be read by the next generation of young men, his will be thought to be the most finished and complete of all the arguments.

With great regards, I am yours,

B. R. CURTIS.

President Johnson's opinion is indicated in the following extract from a letter of William W. Warden to Mr. Groesbeck: "It is due from me to say that I read the letter from Judge Curtis to President Johnson the evening of the day of its receipt, and that the president cordially and with emphasis endorsed the sentiments and opinions of Judge Curtis. I think I told you years ago how much President Johnson esteemed you, alike in your public and private life, and that he said to me repeatedly that he regarded you as one of the ablest jurists and purest statesmen in America. This conversation occurred when the president was consulting as to the selection of counsel for the impeachment trial."

Contemporary praise was even more enthusiastic. Mr. Bingham and General Butler were the first to congratulate Mr. Groesbeck, and the chief justice came down from his seat as presiding

officer to do the same. Newspaper comments were all in accord. A New York correspondent stated that it was the general opinion that Mr. Groesbeck had borne off from both sides the laurels for argument and eloquence, and a Boston writer entitled the argument "a speech which will rank with the greatest orations of ancient or modern times." Chief Justice Chase is quoted as having characterized it as "the greatest speech ever delivered in America." Mr. Groesbeck was the hero of the hour, and his name resounded through the country. As a consequence he was immediately suggested for the presidency, as well as for one of the vacant seats in the supreme court. Mr. Buchanan had once before considered him in this latter connection, and again in 1873 his name was among those considered, by General Grant, for the vacant chief-justiceship.

In the national Democratic convention of 1872 Mr. Groesbeck was one of the four receiving votes for the presidential nomination, but Mr. Greeley was the choice of the convention. Subsequently, in the electoral college, Mr. Groesbeck received several votes for the vice-presidency. In 1880 he was strongly urged to become a candidate for the presidency, but he refused to become an active seeker for political preferment.

Mr. Groesbeck was appointed a member of the monetary commission created under the act of August 15, 1876, his associates being John P. Jones, Lewis V. Bogy and George S. Boutwell, of the senate; Randall L. Gibson, George Willard and Richard P. Bland, of the house of representatives, and Professor Francis Bowen, of Harvard College. The report of the commission, made on March 2, 1877, contains an exhaustive consideration of the subject and a statement of the conflicting views concerning monetary systems. Mr. Groesbeck signed the majority report with Messrs. Jones, Bogy, Willard and Bland, recommending the restoration of the double standard and the unrestricted coinage of both metals, but with Mr. Bland submitted opinions urging the ratio of sixteen to one, instead of fifteen and one-half to one, as proposed by Messrs. Jones, Bogy and Willard.

On September 13, 1877, Mr. Groesbeck, by invitation, delivered an extended address on the subject of Gold and Silver before the American Bankers' Association, at New York, urging the use of gold and silver only as legal-tender money. In the following year he was one of the three commissioners on the part of the United States who took part in the international monetary conference of 1878, at Paris, where all the chief powers of Europe, except Germany, were represented by men of world-wide reputation. His associates representing this government were Reuben E. Fenton and Francis A. Walker, assisted by the secretary of the commission, S. Dana Horton. Mr. Groesbeck was chosen to state the views of the United States, which he did at the second session, presenting a brief historical review of American legislation on the subject, and in conclusion submitting to the conference two propositions: First, that the exclusion of silver from free coinage in Europe and the United States was undesirable; and second, that the use of both metals as unlimited legal-tender money might safely be adopted by equalizing them at a relation to be fixed by international agreement. Mr. Groesbeck took an active part in the proceedings throughout the session of the conference and delivered an address of considerable length, urging international bimetallism. The report of the proceedings of this conference, with the exhibits, forms a most exhaustive text-book of the subject.

Another subject in which Mr. Groesbeck has always taken great interest is the reform of the civil service of the United States, and at College Hall, in Cincinnati, he delivered a public address upon this subject,—the same being one of the most forcible of his utterances and a clear statement of the proper principles underlying the administration of government affairs. He has always taken great interest in the politics of the country, having been at all times a consistent Democrat, enjoying in the highest degree the confidence of both parties. In 1889 he took part in the great Campbell meeting at Music Hall, this being his last appearance at a public meeting of this character, and his speech advocating the election of Mr. Campbell to the governorship was considered one of the strongest influences that led to his election. As an occasional orator Mr. Groesbeck has always been in demand on public occasions. He was the orator who welcomed Kossuth, and also Andrew Johnson on two occasions when he visited Cincinnati,—once, during the war, when he was senator from Tennessee, and afterward as president. At a banquet tendered in Cincinnati to General Grant he was the most conspicuous speaker, and the same was the case at a banquet tendered Fred Hassaurek; and at the farewell dinner tendered by the lawyers of Cincinnati to the Hon. Aaron F. Perry, at the time of his retirement from the bar, Mr. Groesbeck took occasion to deliver a magnificent tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, considered by those who heard it as an eulogy of great strength and as a just estimate of one great man by another. In 1878, in behalf of the city, he welcomed the American Social Science Association, which he afterward addressed on the subject of silver.

Mr. Groesbeck's public spirit was shown, in 1872, by a gift to the citizens of Cincinnati of

the sum of fifty thousand dollars, the income of which is expended for music in Burnet Woods, the well known park of the city, where the public at large are enabled to hear concerts by a fine orchestra at stated periods throughout the summer. From 1883 to 1891 he was a member of the board of trustees of the sinking fund of Cincinnati.

In 1837 Mr. Groesbeck married Miss Elizabeth Burnet, a daughter of Judge Jacob Burnet. Mrs. Groesbeck died April 6, 1889, leaving five children surviving her. The eldest son, Herman, formerly a physician, but now a member of the Cincinnati bar, married a daughter of Hon. Aaron F. Perry; and Telford, the second son, also a member of the bar of the same city, married a daughter of the Rev. Doctor Cox, of the Protestant Episcopal church. Miss Rebecca Groesbeck married Major R. H. Goddard, a retired army officer, living at Providence, Rhode Island. Another daughter married Kenelm Digby, of England, and the youngest daughter is Mrs. Robert Ludlow, of New York city.

The following pen-portrait, written years ago, by the late George Ward Nichols, upon the occasion of Mr. Groesbeck's admirable response to the toast, *Our Country*, at the Southern Commercial banquet, in 1870, is an accurate one:

Mr. Groesbeck as an orator and a statesman is an illustration of the best fruit of the highest civilization. He is such a figure as might have stood in the senate in the days of Webster, Benton and Clay. In his personal appearance, his tall and ample body is surmounted by a head of singular force and determination. The forehead is square and ample; the eye, which looks straight out from a sharply ardent brow, is full and fearless; the nose uncompromisingly prominent; while the lips, firm and set, are surrounded by a rigid, inflexible jaw. When speaking Mr. Groesbeck's manner is Websterian in its sententious dignity, and in other ways is there a resemblance between these distinguished men. In simplicity of method, in vivid conceptions, clear intuitions of law and statecraft, Mr. Groesbeck is like Webster; while his moral integrity is irreproachable and his personal habits are simple and abstemious. With this character of puritan severity is joined a keen sense of the funny and absurd, which, although concealed by his stern exterior, now and then flashes with inimitable force.

As he was then Mr. Groesbeck is to-day. His appearance is still commanding and impressive, and his simple dignity of manner is marked by great courtesy and kindness. His habit of mind is deliberative, so that his judgments when formed carry great weight, and are still sought and respected. Full of honors, won at the practice of his profession and in public life, he lives to-day in a beautiful home on Walnut Hills, a type of the best American manhood.

SAMUEL W. ALLERTON,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.



CURS is a nation that is restless, vigorous, dominating,—a composite aggregate that will scarce admit any majestic conception of the mind as impossible of literal and practical realization; a nation that has cognizance of no obstacle as insuperable along the line where moves the column of advancement. As possessing these elements in the *personnel* of our great national commonwealth, Chicago has gained the position most conspicuous, the unblemished 'scutcheon emblazoned with the well-earned title of progress. History is made rapidly in these latter days, representing ceaseless toil and endeavor, the proudest achievements of finite intelligence, the most electrical progress in all lines of normal advancement. What more gratifying and valuable indulgence than to mark the records of those individuals who have been the *dramatis personæ* and whose influence has impressed itself along the countless channels through which the swelling tide of accomplishment forces its way? Not to all is given the power of doing "massive deeds and great," but the man who does his best is greatest, and the angle of influence, whether for good or evil, is ever widening in each specific case.

Samuel Waters Allerton, who bears the full patronymic of his honored father, is a man who is essentially and broadly American, and his lineage is one that traces back and defines identification with the annals of our national history from the earliest colonial epoch,—a lineage in whose strength and nobility, as one generation has followed another, he may well take pride. He is a direct descendant of Isaac Allerton, whom history numbers among the Pilgrims who came over in the Mayflower, and whom the records show to have been commissioned on several occasions to return to England in the interests of the Pilgrim colony. The middle name which is borne by the immediate subject of this review was that of an ancestor who was an active participant in the famous "Boston tea-party" which gave so distinctive evidence of the sturdy independence which animated the colonists. His grandfather, Reuben Allerton, a man of conspicuous ability, served as a surgeon in the continental army. Thus it may be seen that Mr. Allerton comes of an ancestry in which the qualities of patriotism, loyalty, honor and unflinching devotion to the principles of right were predominating characteristics; and heredity has not failed to endow him graciously with the same sterling attributes, which have manifested themselves throughout his eminent and honorable career. Samuel W. Allerton was born in Armenia, Dutchess county, New York, on the 26th of May, 1829, being the son of Samuel Waters and Hannah (Hurd) Allerton, both of whom were natives of the same town in which their son was ushered into the world. There the father was engaged in the mercantile business, and there, in 1830, he erected a comb factory and a woolen factory, which were operated by himself and a younger brother, but in 1833, owing to the reduction in the tariff, the manufacturing industries of the Union were very generally prostrated, and within three years nearly every line of business was crippled, and bankruptcy was almost universal. The father of our subject, a man of marked ability and business sagacity, did not escape the fury of the financial storm, and soon found his enterprises completely wrecked. In connection with the causes which led to his misfortunes, it is interesting to revert to the unbending allegiance his son has rendered to the doctrine of protective tariff in the later years, defending it with vigor and showing the disastrous effects which have ever attended when the nation has lapsed from the principles



Samuel Wadsworth

Engraved by Henry Brown in London

involved. In 1837 the father left his eastern home and, going to Dubuque, Iowa, became concerned with the lead-mining industry. But in his case the old adage, that misfortunes never come singly, was verified, for he was overtaken by serious financial reverses, which left him utterly bankrupt, under which circumstances he returned to his native place and accepted a clerkship in a mercantile establishment.

When Samuel was thirteen years of age he removed with his mother to Yates county, New York, the two having been successful in raising the sum of five hundred dollars, and there they rented a farm on the banks of Seneca lake. Here our subject worked with his father until he had attained the age of nineteen years. Through industry and good management in the operation of the farm they had been quite successful in a financial way, and they now found themselves possessed of sufficient means to enable them to purchase a farm of eighty acres, in Wayne county, New York. At this time Samuel gave a marked manifestation of that energy and self-reliance which have ever been characteristic of the man, for he retained about six hundred dollars' worth of live-stock and farming implements, and rented a farm in Yates county. He remained on this farm until he was twenty-three years of age, at which time he was able to place his financial valuation at thirty-three hundred dollars, which represented his accumulations for the five years. The reliability of the young man and the confidence in which he was held were exemplified at this time by the fact that upon his own individual note he was enabled to effect the loan of five thousand dollars from the banks of Wayne county. His attitude from the start had been that of progress, and he bent every energy toward widening his sphere of action as rapidly as consistent with safe and conservative methods, which his clear judgment defined. With his savings and this borrowed capital he began the business of dealing in live-stock in central and western New York, with headquarters at Newark, Wayne county. Carefully and methodically he widened his range of operations, gradually extending his field toward the west, and eventually going to Chicago. Arriving in the city which has been the scene of his most effective labors and most brilliant accomplishment, in the year 1856, he continued the purchase of live-stock in Illinois, shipping to New York city. Thus early was Mr. Allerton identified with that line of industry which has given the Garden City a prestige over all other points where operations of similar order have been conducted, and in the development of this industry it is a recognized fact that he has played a most conspicuous part. At the expiration of two years, how-

ever, a severe illness admonished our subject that he might not be able to endure the climate of the west, and, returning to Newark, he engaged in the dry-goods business. But at the end of a year he had regained his wonted physical vigor, and becoming dissatisfied with the narrow opportunities afforded in mercantile pursuits, and being essentially a man of ambition and action and having cognizance of the exceptional opportunities offered in the great west for the inauguration of business enterprises and the accumulation of wealth, he decided to brave the rigors of the climate and to subordinate every other consideration to his desire to again come and identify his interests with this inviting section of the Union. Without waiting to even sell his store and stock of goods, he gathered together his available capital and once more started for Illinois. For a year he was engaged in buying live-stock in Fulton county and contiguous sections of the state, after which he assumed the responsibilities of connubial life and removed to Chicago, where there was at that time but one man with whom he had a personal acquaintance. He established himself in the old Orient house, which was situated at the corner of State and Van Buren streets. At this unpretentious hotel he met B. P. Hutchinson, J. M. Richards, John Black, Ezra Wheeler and Charles Tobey,—young men who were then comparatively poor and unknown, but each of whom subsequently achieved a brilliant



VIEW AT SUMMER HOME OF S. W. ALLERTON, LAKE GENEVA, WISCONSIN.

success in life and became a prominent and honored citizen of the great metropolis of the west. The object-lesson which is to be learned in the connection is one which may well be treasured by the young man of to-day, and of all days to come, for in this notable company of men the secret of the success of each will be found to have been unswerving integrity, perseverance, industry and economy. These sterling qualities must ever be the source and concomitants of all success that is worthy the name.

Mr. Allerton began business in Chicago upon a modest scale, buying live-stock at the old Merrick yards, on Cottage Grove avenue, and making shipments to the east. The courage of the man and his confidence in his own judgment, as well as his proper recognition of his own integrity, were demonstrated very soon after the beginning of his business career in Chicago. For a time he had no bank connection in Chicago and was compelled to do business largely upon remittances which came by express from New York. In the month of May, 1860, the market on hogs declined a dollar and fifty cents a hundred. Mr. Allerton secured an introduction to Mr. Willard, cashier of the banking house of George S. Smith, and put to him this question: "If I pay for three telegrams,—one to my commission house in New York, another to your own New York correspondent, who shall be directed to enquire if my commission house is good; and a third to my banker in Newark, New York, enquiring as to my personal integrity,—will you, if the answers are satisfactory, cash a sight-draft for me to-morrow?" Mr. Willard answered in the affirmative, and Mr. Allerton, returning to the stock-yards, bought all the hogs in Chicago. The next day he presented at the bank a sight-draft for eighty thousand dollars. The cashier was staggered, saying that he did not suppose when he agreed to cash the draft that more than five thousand dollars would be called for, and he promptly declined to fulfill his promise—a fact that is not to be wondered at. It was a large sum of money to pay out in such a manner, and yet the man who asked it perhaps scarcely thought of the unreasonableness of the request, judged by the rules of banking methods. His staunch integrity he believed was good voucher for any amount of money that he might ask, and his every action, in a long and honorable business career, has proved that he did indeed merit such confidence. Nor was he long in finding a banking establishment that believed that his character and judicious enterprise were adequate security for eighty thousand dollars. Of course Mr. Willard's refusal to cash the draft presented was, under all circumstances, a staggering blow to Mr. Allerton; but, almost immediately meeting a friend, he enquired of him whether he knew any Chicago bankers. His friend replied that he did, and, upon the request of Mr. Allerton, introduced the latter to the banking establishment of Aiken & Morton, who, after examining the telegrams that had been sent, and also the answers to the same, which latter were very favorable, agreed to let him have the sum wanted, at one per cent. exchange. The deal which this loan enabled him to consummate was the real beginning of the splendid success which he has achieved in the business world. He and Mr. Aiken, of the banking firm referred to, were in intimate business relations for a number of years.

When the national banking laws were enacted, the bankers of Chicago were slow to take advantage of the provisions,—a fact that is not to be wondered at when the conservatism of bankers is considered and it is remembered that the national banking system was a marked innovation upon established methods. But Mr. Allerton was quick to discern the excellence and practicability of the proposed system, and, aside from this consideration, his patriotism prompted him to frequently urge Mr. Aiken to establish a national bank. His agitation of the subject was largely instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank of Chicago, of whose original directorate Mr. Allerton was a member. The Union Stock Yards of Chicago, with their vast and far-reaching interests and vigorous industrial pulsations, are also in a large measure a result of Mr. Allerton's keen prescience of the ultimate necessities and conditions of the live-stock business, and of his personal activity and energy as applied in the connection. When he came to Chicago there was no stock market of importance, except in the winter season. Every shipper bringing stock to Chicago did so with the intention of taking it through to New York, and it was difficult for Mr. Allerton to buy stock, for the reason that there was no competition to encourage selling. Finally Nelson Morris began to buy cattle for eastern shipment, and these two gentlemen soon educated the stockmen of the west to recognize Chicago as a first-class live-stock market. But there were at that time in Chicago three yards for receiving stock. Realizing the advantages to be gained by concentration and unification, in 1865 Mr. Allerton and John B. Sherman conceived the idea of establishing union stock-yards. Mr. Allerton wrote the first letters to the Chicago Tribune, setting forth the great advantages that would result to the farmers of the west from having one central live-stock market, where all buyers would be brought together. This project saw its realization in 1866, and to no other man is more credit due for the establishment of the great Union Stock Yards of Chicago than to Samuel W. Allerton. This has now become the largest live-stock market in the world, and with its daily

disbursements of about one million dollars,—which largely filters through all the avenues of Chicago trade,—makes the city the great financial center of the west. Mr. Allerton has been a shipper of stock over the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad since 1861. Previous to that date the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, the New York Central and the New York & Erie Railroads did nearly all the traffic between Chicago and New York. After a time Mr. Allerton secured a controlling interest in the Pittsburg stock-yards and became interested in the yards at Philadelphia and Baltimore. Associated with John R. McPherson, now United States senator from New Jersey, he also established stock-yards at Jersey City, and there to-day is the principal cattle market of New York.

For more than a score of years Mr. Allerton has been a director of the Chicago City Railway Company, whose cable system was first recommended by him. In 1880 he witnessed the working of the cable in San Francisco, and upon his return home suggested its adoption in Chicago to C. B. Holmes, then superintendent of the Chicago City Railway. Mr. Holmes at once went to San Francisco to investigate the system, and upon his return, a month later, the work of constructing the present South Side system in Chicago was commenced, and everyone who is at all conversant with the elements which have entered into the prosperity of the city is free to acknowledge that the introduction of this motive power in the operation of street railways has been among the most potent agencies of the city's progress. Mr. Allerton states that there are two things which he never offers for sale; they are the stock which he holds in the First National Bank—and he is one of the largest stockholders in that institution—and the land he owns in Piatt county, Illinois. His landed estate is one of extensive order, as he is seized of about forty thousand acres,—located in Illinois, Nebraska and Wyoming. Nineteen thousand acres of his landed possessions are located in Piatt and Vermilion counties, Illinois, and this land is in the very highest state of cultivation. Upon the farms into which this land is divided there is grown a variety of crops, and special attention is given to raising horses and fattening cattle and hogs. The farms are worked upon the coöperative plan, by which each farmer shares in the profits of his labor, the same system being adopted upon the Nebraska farms. There are three railroad stations on the Illinois farms, viz.: Galesville, on the Wabash; Allerton, on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois; and Allerton Switch, on the Illinois Central,—and at these stations the products of the farms are loaded on the cars and shipped to the eastern markets. Among our subject's other business enterprises are interests in the stock-yards at Omaha, and the Omaha Land Syndicate, which controls a large amount of property in that city. He owns a packing house in Chicago and one in St. Joseph, Missouri,—both being conducted under the name of the Allerton Packing Company,—and from them large shipments are made to the east and to Europe.

With all the varied and important enterprises which place demands upon his time and attention, Mr. Allerton has ever maintained a lively interest in the welfare and progress of the honest yeomanry who constitute the bulwarks of our national prosperity, and he is thoroughly in touch with the aims and ambitions of the great agricultural class. These facts were most clearly exemplified on a recent occasion, and it is certainly apropos that we refer to the same at this juncture. The first session of the Vermilion County Farmers' Institute was held at Danville, Illinois, on the 8th of January, 1896, and the principal feature of the occasion was the address delivered by Mr. Allerton. From the text of the same masterful and practical speech we are permitted to make excerpts, as follows:

Have we done our duty when we have raised the crop? Have we fulfilled our mission? Is it not our duty to study political economy and sell our goods with intelligence; to see that the markets of the world are open for our surplus? The farmer holds the controlling power; he can demand the opening of the markets of the world and of our own market by a system of tariff regulation which will furnish employment at good wages to the laboring classes.

Reciprocity was made a law by our government. France and Germany had a large surplus of labor. They said, we will now raise beets and make sugar to sell in America, and buy their products. We commenced to ship cattle, sheep, horses and other farm products to France, Germany, Holland, Switzerland, Norway and Sweden. They began to buy large quantities of pork, canned beef and other farm products, but now that reciprocity has been repealed we are prohibited from shipping cattle and hog products to these countries. They were incensed because reciprocity was repealed. They set up a claim that our cattle were diseased, because they knew that the president had it in his power, if they refused to take our products, to prevent them from shipping any of their products to this country. This claim of sick cattle, you see, was a pretext, under the sanitary law, to stop the president from using his authority.

The fact is that I have shipped cattle to England every week for two years, and never lost a steer. The losses of other shippers have been nothing to speak of. If the president had the "backbone" he would retaliate by using the power given him by congress. When reciprocity was a law we were exporting one hundred and twenty-nine thousand head of live cattle per year more than we are now, also a large amount of canned beef, hog product and other farm products. We can in our country raise one million cattle per year, seventy-five per cent. of which amount is used in foreign countries,—by France, Germany, Belgium, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway. Now they have, since

the repeal of reciprocity, put the duty so high that it is almost prohibitory. Our pork product and cattle are prohibited. Our cattle sell for one dollar less per hundred, with no more hogs and six hundred thousand less cattle than in 1892, 1893 and 1894. All our products are reduced in value from twenty-five to fifty per cent.

Under the Wilson tariff we have imported from England alone, within the last six months, twenty-six million dollars' worth of goods more than under the McKinley law. In the words of the immortal Lincoln, "We have the goods; they have the gold." Had we made the goods at home, we would have had the goods and the gold, too, and the laboring man in New England would have had the labor and secured the money to buy our cattle and other products. Our products—corn, oats, cattle and hogs—are very low. They say it is because we have a large crop, although we have had in the past six years as large crops, and larger; and yet with six hundred thousand less cattle and less hogs, they are one dollar a hundred lower. What is the reason? There must be a reason. For thirty-three years we have maintained a protective tariff; three years ago we elected a president and congress on a free-trade platform, and repealed reciprocity—demoralized all our home industries. People were idle, and when the people are idle they must economize; they can not eat as much. We see the New England States use four hundred thousand less cattle in 1895 than they used in 1893. This tells the story,—a fact no man can controvert.

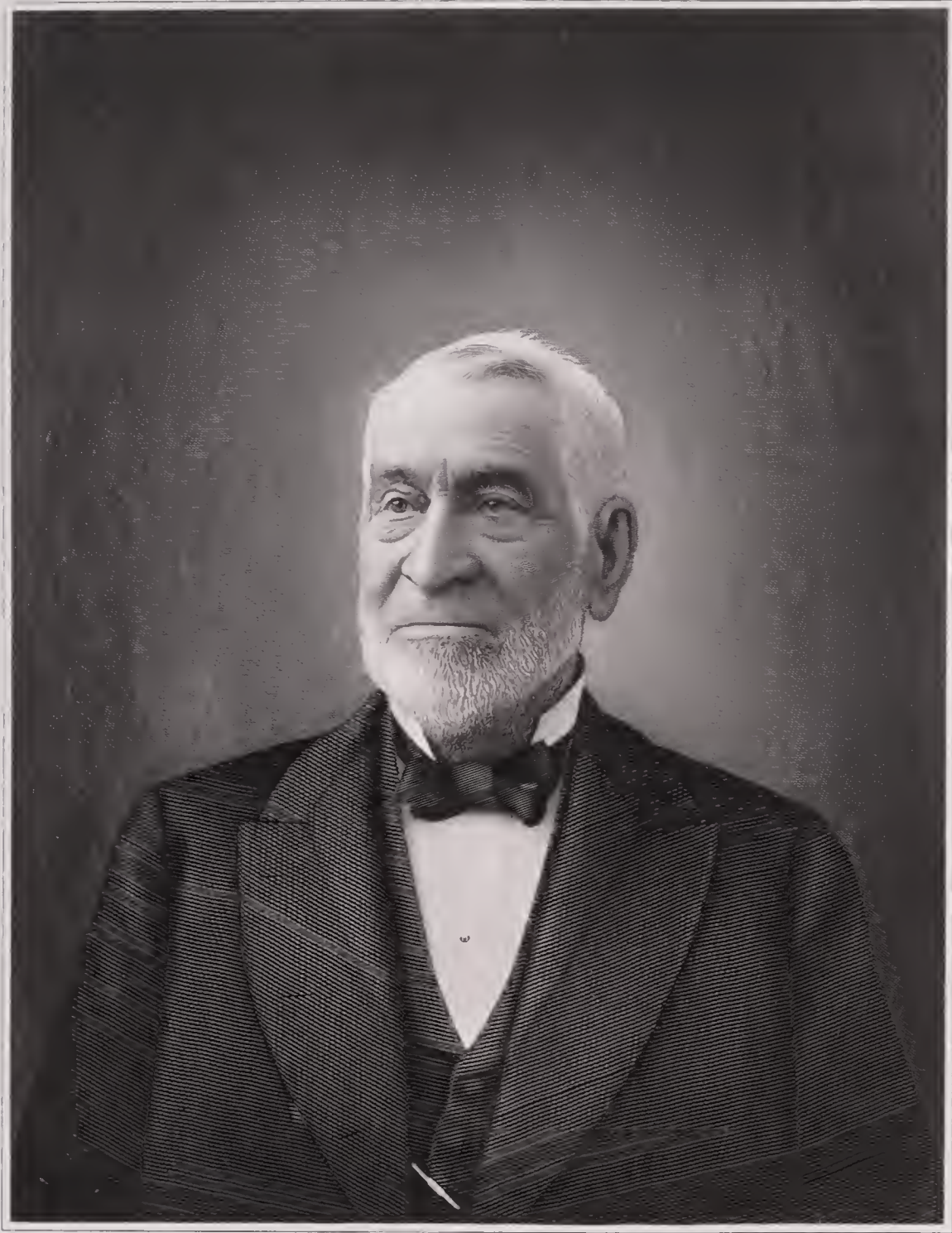
The majority of our public men have no practical knowledge of the needs of the country. They can not get beyond Wall street. I presume if you asked them where the foreign exchange was made, they would tell you in New York city, while the fact is that it is made west of the Alleghany mountains. They now want to retire legal-tender and treasury notes, when currency is so scarce that farmers must sell their crop as soon as it is threshed, but they say we are short of gold, and legal-tenders are like an endless chain. Why are we short of gold? Because the farmers' products do not bring anything; because they have repealed reciprocity and closed up the markets of the world for our products, reduced the tariff, let in great quantities of foreign goods. Our exports are one hundred and thirteen million dollars less in 1895 than in 1894. A school boy can see what is the matter with the farmer and with the government. Let us go back in history.

The farmer is a peaceful, law-abiding citizen. He has been in a great measure indifferent to all the great questions of the day. He has been willing to let others lead, when in fact the farmer should be the active thinking man, leading the way, because upon him depends the prosperity of the nation. The farmer may say, "I am powerless, I must sell for whatever I can get." Without organization he is, but with organization the farmer controls. We saw our southern brothers taking four cents for cotton one year ago, but by organization and by agreement to raise less cotton and cultivate a greater variety of crops, we see them raise the price from four to nine cents. Now, is it not the duty of American farmers to protect their own industry? If the farmers of the ten great corn-growing states would organize, and agree to sell two-thirds of the corn crop of 1895, in 1896 they would get more for the two-thirds than for the full crop, and in years of a short crop the farmers' surplus would be a blessing in disguise. Let the farmers of the southwest and the northwest demand reciprocity, and so open up the markets of the world. They have the power, and congress would be only too glad to comply with their request.

In his political adherency Mr. Allerton is a stalwart Republican, but while he ever maintains a broad-minded and intelligent interest in the issues and affairs of the day, yet it is evident that such a man as he is shown to be, even through the medium of this brief review, would not be one to seek the honors or emoluments of public office, nor one who would follow the devious paths so often essential to its securing. He is essentially and characteristically a business man of the broad American type, and thus when, in the spring of 1893, he yielded to the importunities of his many friends and admirers in the ranks of local Republicanism, and consented to accept the nomination of his party for the mayoralty of Chicago, to succeed Hempstead Washburne, and in opposition to the noted Carter Harrison, on the Democratic ticket, he entered the contest solely on the issue of making that executive office one of purely business principles, with no regard to national politics, adhering firmly to this idea throughout the campaign. He desired that Lyman J. Gage should be the candidate of his party, with no thought whatever of himself, but he was crowded forward by his friends, and once in the field he fought valiantly, making speeches throughout the city that elicited great praise for their manliness and good sense, with nothing savoring of demagogism. Although failing of election, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was engaged in a movement that would finally be crowned with success. According to the report of the Inter Ocean on the morning succeeding the day of election the vote received by Mr. Allerton was 81,709, and that of Mr. Harrison 101,908.

Mr. Allerton is a man of broad and practical sympathies, and has always manifested a deep and judicious interest in the young men in his employ, showing his kindly wisdom by making it a rule to never retain in his service a young man who will not save a portion of his earnings. This is the most practical and most effective method of encouragement that could be followed.

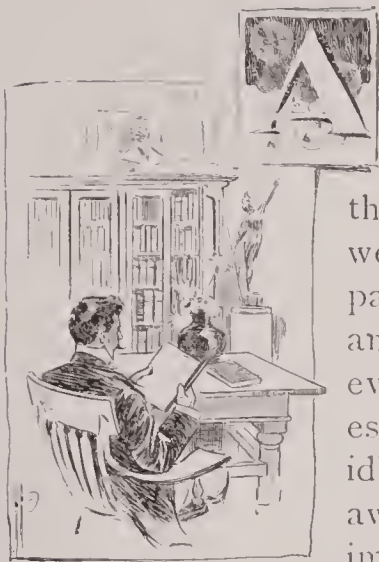
In the year 1860 was consummated the marriage of Mr. Allerton to Miss Pamilla Thompson, daughter of A. C. Thompson, of Canton, Illinois. Of this union two children were born: Robert S. and Kate R., now the widow of Dr. F. S. Papin, of Keokuk, Iowa. His first wife having died, in 1880 Mr. Allerton was again married, being united to Agnes C. Thompson. Our subject is domestic in his tastes, and, although president of the Hamilton Club, and a member of the Union League, Chicago and Calumet Clubs, he finds his greatest solace and attraction within the sacred precincts of his home.



Yours Truly
Jug C. Baldwin

AUGUSTUS C. BALDWIN,

PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.



So the river whose deep and steady current, winding among fair landscapes, past blossoming fields and through busy towns, blessing many millions of people and enhancing the wealth of nations, yet offers but little of that wild and romantic scenery which startles the traveler or delights the artist; so those lives which contribute most toward the improvement of a state and the well-being of a people are seldom the ones which furnish the most brilliant passages for the pen of the historian or biographer. There is in the anxious and laborious efforts to gain an honorable competence, and in the fighting of the every-day battle of life on the part of the business or professional man who essays the placing to his credit of a successful career, but little to attract the idle reader in search of a sensational character; but for a mind thoroughly awake to the reality and meaning of human existence there are noble and immortal lessons in the life of the man who, without other means than a clear

head, a strong arm and a true heart, conquers adversity and, toiling on through the work-a-day years of a long and arduous career, finally, at the evening of his life, rests secure in the respect of men and in the possession of that good name which is rather to be chosen than great riches. Such a man is the subject of this review, and it is to those who appreciate the value and would emulate the excellence of such lives that the writer looks for consideration in offering this *resumé*.

Augustus Carpenter Baldwin was born at Salina, Onondaga county, New York, on the 24th of December, 1817. He is the seventh in lineal descent from Henry Baldwin, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who, according to the earliest records of the family, came from Devonshire, England, and settled in Woburn shortly before 1650. The father of Augustus C. was Jonathan Baldwin, a native of Canterbury, Connecticut; and his mother was Mary, the daughter of Joseph Carpenter, of Lancaster, New York. He was the eldest child and only son in a family of three children,—the names of his sisters being respectively Pamela and Mary. His father was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Salina (now Syracuse), New York, but, like many of the pioneer settlers in the western part of the Empire state, he had but slender financial resources, so that at his death, which occurred at Salina in 1822, his family were left in somewhat straitened circumstances, since the children were all young and had depended upon him alone for maintenance.

Thus left an orphan in his fifth year, the boy Augustus was committed to the care of an uncle, a partner of his father, with whom he lived a few years in Salina,—until July, 1828, when he went to Lancaster, New York, where his mother resided. Here he remained for many years. In the fall of 1834 he entered the office of the Buffalo Bulletin, published by Horace Steele, to learn the printing art, and he continued in this connection until the paper was transferred to James Faxon & Company, when it was changed to the Buffalo Daily Star, this being the first daily paper published in western New York. While this employment was congenial, it was not in accord with his desires. He had resolved to be a lawyer, and the printing business was too slow a vehicle to enable him to realize his wishes and ambitions through its medium. He had nothing but his hands and fair health to rely upon. From this time until the fall of 1836 he was occupied in various employments, after which he went to Canterbury, Connecticut, to visit his father's relatives. He taught a district school there for one winter, and afterward attended for a short time the academy at Plainfield. During all his boyhood days he employed his spare time in the study of history and other literature, a knowledge

of which is so essential a portion of the equipment of a successful lawyer. The limited advantages afforded in the eastern states to a young man of energy and ambition caused him to turn his eyes toward newer and wider fields. In the fall of 1837 he set out for the great west. On the 12th day of November in that year he arrived in Oakland county, in the then newly admitted state of Michigan, and during the ensuing winter he taught a public school in Southfield. For the next five years he taught and studied by turns, delving all the while as deeply into history and standard literature as the time and books at his command would allow.

Having many years previously determined upon the law as his profession, he began his technical reading under the preceptorage of John P. Richardson, of Pontiac, Michigan, in 1839. During this time he took advantage also of the facilities afforded by the branch of the state university then located at Pontiac, thereby insuring advancement in the higher academic studies. Subsequently he entered the office of Hon. O. D. Richardson, in Pontiac, and there continued until his admission to the bar, May 14, 1842. In June of the year mentioned he settled and began practice at Milford, Oakland county, and it was during his residence of nearly seven years in that place that he won to himself that solid business confidence and established those habits of close application, temperance and strict fidelity which lie at the foundation of his exceptional success. It was at Milford that he faced and surmounted those two mighty obstacles which lie in the pathway of almost any young lawyer,—poverty and obscurity,—and there he made the proverbial “first thousand.” But the exigencies of his growing success made his presence at the county seat more and more necessary, and, in March, 1849, he removed to Pontiac, where, with the exception of two years passed upon a farm which he owned, in Commerce, Oakland county, he has ever since maintained his home. During the interim mentioned he still continued his office in Pontiac. Since this, his last and permanent location, his career has been that of a busy and successful lawyer,—eminent, trusted and honored,—with such interspersions of official station and public duty as naturally fall to a man of superior intelligence and high character. He has participated in almost every capital case that has been tried in Oakland or Lapeer counties since he came to the bar, and the records of the courts bear his name as counsel through a greater variety and extent of litigation than that of probably any other attorney of Oakland county. For the last fifty years Judge Baldwin has not only been an acknowledged leader at the bar, but has also stood as one of the ablest counselors and most courageous champions of the great Democratic party, of which he has, from the attainment of his majority, been an active and consistent member. He has been an efficient and influential coadjutor with the best men of Michigan in improving and perfecting the government of the state in all its institutions and departments, as well as in the upbuilding of his profession and the strengthening of his party, as great instruments of justice and good within the commonwealth. A brief outline of his official and public career, aside from his professional and private employments, will serve to show the esteem in which he has been and is still held by his compeers, and in some degree indicate the extent of his services and usefulness.

The first public office ever held by him was that of school inspector for the township of Bloomfield, Oakland county,—to which position he was elected in 1840. He was elected to the house of representatives in the Michigan legislature in 1843 and again in 1845, serving during the sessions of 1844 and 1846. He was appointed brigadier-general of the Fifth Brigade of state militia, in 1846, and continued as such until 1862, when the militia system as then existing was abrogated by law. He was prosecuting attorney of Oakland county during 1853-4. In 1862 Judge Baldwin was elected a member of the thirty-eighth congress, from what was then the fifth district of Michigan, defeating the Republican candidate, R. E. Trowbridge. He served on the committees on agriculture and on expenditures in the interior department. In the issue which arose during this congress concerning the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery, he voted in support of the amendment,—that is, in favor of its submission to the states for their approval. He was renominated by his party in 1864, with Mr. Trowbridge again as his opponent. The state had in the meantime enacted a statute authorizing Michigan soldiers in the army to vote in the field. The supreme court of the state, upon a test case, declared the statute unconstitutional. Judge Baldwin received a clear majority of the home votes; nevertheless, the house of representatives, upon a contest, gave the seat in congress to Mr. Trowbridge, in direct defiance of the decision of Michigan's own supreme court.

Judge Baldwin was mayor of Pontiac in 1874, and for eighteen consecutive years was a member of the board of education in that city. Within this period very important improvements in the local school system were made, largely through his influence, and the present fine school buildings were erected. He was active in securing the location of the eastern asylum for the insane at Pontiac, and has for sixteen years been a member of its board of trustees,—this being a state appointment

which he still retains. That noble institution, the Michigan Military Academy, at Orchard Lake, five miles from Pontiac, also owes much to him for its remarkable success. He has for several years been one of its trustees and is now its president. He was for some years president of the Oakland County Agricultural Society, and also president of the pioneer society of the county. In 1875 he was elected judge of the sixth judicial circuit of Michigan, for the ensuing full term of six years. He presided upon the bench during four years of his term, with the ability which his eminent legal attainments would indicate, when the utter inadequacy of the salary—which the state refused to increase by the requisite constitutional amendment—caused him to resign the judicial ermine and return to regular practice at the bar.

Besides having been during the past fifty years a frequent member and officer of state and local political conventions, Judge Baldwin was a delegate to the national Democratic conventions at Charleston and Baltimore, in 1860; delegate at large to the national convention, at Chicago, in 1864; delegate to the national peace convention, at Philadelphia, in 1866; and at different times a member of the national and state central Democratic committees. From early manhood he has been a member of the Masonic fraternity, and is past eminent commander of Pontiac Commandery, No. 2, Knights Templar.

Judge Baldwin is slightly above medium stature, standing five feet nine inches, weighs about one hundred and eighty-five pounds, and is naturally of strong constitution and robust physique. The fine steel portrait which accompanies this sketch is a lifelike presentment of his earnest, thoughtful face. By temperate and prudent habits of life his powers have been well preserved, and he is still active and strong for one of his advanced age. He still applies himself diligently to



RESIDENCE OF A. C. BALDWIN, PONTIAC, MICHIGAN.

business, being at the present time general solicitor for the Pontiac, Oxford & Port Austin Railroad.

This record would be incomplete, especially to those by whom its subject is held personally in highest esteem, if some reference were not made to the individual qualities of mind and heart and to the modes of life and to the associations belonging to the man, who for more than a half century has been so intimately identified with the affairs of his city, county and state. The most attractive of the prominent traits in Judge Baldwin's character are industry, continuity, strong common sense and that kind of moral courage which is popularly designated decision of character. In financial affairs he is prudent and cautious, but ever animated by the strictest principles of justice, being signally thrifty, but not parsimonious. When he gives he does so generously, but not to every petitioner. His industry is unceasing; he is never idle except when asleep, and then is very busy resting. His mind is clear and accurate rather than brilliant. He does not reach a conclusion at a flash; he acquires with deliberation, but a subject once mastered is mastered for all time. His power as an advocate lies in clear, straightforward reasoning upon the facts of his case. His arguments are severely practical. He is not magnetic as an orator, nor classically brilliant, but he drives home facts and figures with merciless force. He loves poetry, but deals in hard, plain prose. Those who do not know him personally sometimes accuse him of lack of warm, human sympathy. This is unjust. He is positive in his resentments; he cannot tolerate a mean action; he is sometimes harsh in his denunciation of wrong and wrong-doers, but his heart is warm, and he is true in his attachments. He is a steadfast friend, though the act which betokens his friendship may be performed with few words. His style of living, dress, etc., is characterized by plain and rich abundance,—nothing for mere display, but a generous regard for comfort and good taste.

The ruling passion of the Judge is for rare books, and his especial delight, apart from his

devotion to the learning and literature of his profession, has been his private library of general literature and miscellaneous books. His entire collection comprised over twelve thousand volumes; and it had steadily grown under his fostering care through all the years of a long and laborious life,—his pet, his entertainer, his counselor, his philosopher and his friend,—until it almost became a part of his being. He turned to it when the day's tasks were completed, as to a sort of soul's rest. In the departments of history, philosophy, poetry and the drama, Judge Baldwin's library was probably unsurpassed by any in the state, except the state library, at Lansing, and that of the university, at Ann Arbor. So constantly did he associate with these thousands of silent friends that each one became to him a personal and familiar acquaintance. His law library, in addition to digests and text books upon the various branches of law, contained over five hundred volumes of English and Irish reports; also a complete set of the reports of the United States circuit, and district courts and all the state court reports. This library of state reports was disposed of a few years ago, becoming the property of the Kansas City bar library. In view of his advancing age and a desire to have his private library remain intact, he arranged to have it transferred to the Michigan Military Academy, where it is now placed, for the benefit of the instructors and students of that important and flourishing educational institution. The value of this princely benefaction can never fall short of appreciation, and the library will remain a perpetual memorial to the liberality, unselfishness and public spirit of the man whose very life had been indissolubly linked therewith.

In the month of October, 1842, Judge Baldwin was united in marriage to Miss Isabella Churchill, who was his cherished and faithful companion for more than a half of a century. After her death he consummated a second marriage, being united to Miss Flora E., daughter of the late Hon. F. Belding, of Bloomfield, Michigan. The Judge has one child, Augusta I., the wife of Dr. E. A. Christian, superintendent of the eastern asylum for the insane, at Pontiac.

While another or a different mind, peculiarly endowed, might bear a vast assembly upon the loftiest wave of impassioned eloquence, or weave over millions of hearts the raptures of an immortal poem, yet in all that goes to benefit practically the common mass of mankind and to bear society forward by all that is implied in that expressive term, civilization, but few men in Michigan thus far can with justice be assigned a place coëqual with Augustus C. Baldwin.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS

0 019 587 815 8